Well, we come again. There's no money in it, but we will send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

Ten Cents For The Campaign, In Clubs of Ten. Send Quick!

THE CAUCASIAN.

We try to do our part. We did it once before at a loss, but will again offer to send ten papers for the campaign for $1.00.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896. NO. 46

State Library

AN OPEN LETTER TO McKINLEY.

The Major Taken to Task for His Monetary Record—What is Financial Dishonor?

"MUST PASS A SILVER BILL."

So Said Mr. McKinley in the 51st Congress—If the Free Coinage Bills of 1878 and 1890, Which He Favored, and For One of Which He Voted, Were Not Financially Dishonest, Why, Mr. Bartine Asks, Is Free Coinage Dishonest in 1896?—Some Inside Financial History.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The following open letter has been forwarded to Maj. McKinley:

Hon. William McKinley, Canton *Ohio:*

Dear Sir: You are the Presidential candidate of the Republican party, upon a platform unequivocally committing you to the policy of maintaining the gold standard of this country until bimetallism can be secured by international agreement.

As neither you nor the party which you represent, offers a suggestion upon which we can ground a hope of obtaining such an agreement, the financial plank of the platform upon which you stand must be regarded as a declaration in favor of permanently adhering to the present gold system.

In your letter of acceptance you treat the money question as the foremost issue, and discuss it at considerable length, giving to the present monetary policy of the Republican party your unqualified indorsement.

It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that by such course you have assumed a position quite different from the one you occupied but a comparatively short time ago.

That very able men may and do honestly change their opinions upon questions of wisdom and expediency, no fair-minded person will deny. That when they so change their opinions, it is both their privilege and their duty to shape their actions accordingly, is beyond all controversy.

But where the subject involves moral considerations, where it is simply a question of right and wrong—of honesty and dishonesty—the same principle cannot apply, and the same latitude of change cannot be allowed.

It is this distinction that has prompted me to address you through the medium of an open letter.

No one can read your published acceptance without being impressed that you regard the maintaining of the gold standard not merely as a wise and judicious policy, but as absolutely essential to the preservation of our "financial honor."

You assert that free coinage of silver at the raito of 16 to 1 would at once lead to the "debasement" of our currency to the level of a "53-cent dollar, impairing the obligations of existing contracts," and bringing a long train of terrible calamities in its wake. Throughout your entire discussion of the question, the germinal idea is that parity with gold is the infallible test of honesty in money, and that any currency cheaper than gold at its present appreciated value, is, of necessity, dishonest.

PERSONAL INTEGRITY IMPUGNED.

You are certainly aware that the campaign committee of the Republican party is literally flooding the country with books, papers, and pamphlets, in which it is broadly declared that the financial issue, as now made, is simply a question of "honest money" vs. "dishonest money." There is no reason to doubt that you are in perfect and harmonious accord with your committee. Hence the conclusion comes irresistably that you regard the advocates of unrestricted silver coinage as being deficient in personal integrity, and as seeking to establish a monetary policy that will dishonor the American name.

Being one of those whose personal integrity is thus impunged, I make free to remind you that in the year 1878, as a member of the House of Representatives, you voted for the famous "Bland bill," providing for the unrestricted coinage of silver at the raito of 16 to 1. At that time the commercial value of the ballion which you voted to coin into a dollar was little more than 90 cents. It had been much lower, but at the time your vote was cast, it had risen considerably as a result of political agitation and prospective free coinage. You will remember, I am sure, that the Bland bill was at the time denounced as "repudiation" and "rank dishonesty" by many of the prominent financiers who are now giving you their honest support.

In view of these facts, would you regard it as impertinent for me to request a public statement of your opinion as to whether or not the Bland bill was a "dishonest" measure, calculated to "debase" our currency and "dishonor" the country?

If you answer in the affirmative, in justice to yourself you should inform the country why you voted for it. If your answer be in the negative, it should be supplemented by an explanation of how an act that was honest in 1878 can be dishonest in 1896.

It is true, that the vote in question was cast eighteen years ago, but even then you were old enough to know the difference between right and wrong. It is also true that silver was not at that time so far below the gold level, but in this connection you will allow me to suggest that there is no difference whatever in principle, nor even in degree so far as the question of honesty is concerned. Petty larceny involves the same moral obliquity as grand larceny. If it is dishonest to coin 53 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, it is equally dishonest to coin 93 cents' worth into a dollar.

But neither of these explanations is available, because of other highly significant circumstances in your Congressional career.

IN THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

You have probably not forgotten that you were a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and a candidate for the Speakership of the House. I am very certain that the Republican members of that body from the far West have not forgotten how anxious you were for their support, and how earnestly you reminded them that you had voted for free silver nearly twelve years before. I was one of those Western members.

At that time (1890), when silver bullion had fallen to less than 75 cents on the dollar in gold, you certainly never gave any token that in your opinion a law providing for the free coinage of that metal would involve "financial dishonor."

All through the long session of the Fifty-first Congress you distinctly recognized the fact that the demonetization of silver was wrong, that the Bland-Allison law was too narrow in its scope, and that something further must be done toward silver restoration. Your utterances at the time plainly showed that you were prepared to go any length in that direction, if the Republicans in Congress would only keep you company.

You, of course, remember that there was a very earnest demand throughout the country for silver legislation and that there was a strong silver sentiment in the House of Representatives, that the Republican side was itself deeply tinctured with the "free silver" idea, and that nearly every member on that side conceded that some legislation must be had. You will also recall the circumstance that the Republicans in caucus appointed a committee of 15, to endeavor to frame a bill upon which Republicans could unite. The committee consisted of the eight Republican members of the coinage committee, of whom I was one, and seven leading Republicans, not members of that committee, of whom you were one. So that you and I were, for the time being, colleagues in committee.

You will not hesitate to admit that you were one of the most active members of the committee, and that none was more earnest than you in the effort to formulate a measure which all Republicans, including those who were strongly for free silver, might support.

You may not remember all that you said during the debates in that committee, and neither do I. But there is one statement made by you that I have never for a moment forgotten. In emphasizing the necessity of passing a "silver bill," in substance, you said: "We must pass a silver bill; the country demands it; but we must pass it as a party measure. I am prepared to support any bill that we can unite upon. I can accept free coinage, or the 'Windom bill,' or anything else upon which we can agree, but it is imperative that we have a silver bill."

"DISHONOR" IN 1890 AND 1896.

I grant that you showed a preference for some measure other than free coinage, and that after some vacillation you threw your vote in favor of what was called the "Windom bill." I grant further that you may have expressed your willingness to vote for free coinage merely for effect, knowing that the condition laid down was an impossible one, and that the Republicans would never agree upon such a measure. Still, the fact is that you said it, and there was no inconsistency between that language and your previous record. If a majority of the Republicans had declared in favor of a free coinage bill, I have no doubt that you would have kept your word and voted for it. Therefore I ask you the further question: Did you in 1890 regard the free coinage of silver as meaning "financial dishonor," and consequently dishonesty in those who advocated their policy? If not, the country will no doubt be greatly interested in reading your elucidation of the ethical differences between free coinage in 1890 and free coinage in 1896.

Finally, I deem it proper to remind you that up to the very day of your nomination you were not the choice of the extreme gold standard men. They looked upon your past financial record with unqualified disfavor, and the somewhat uncertain language of the Ohio platform, which was supposed to reflect your position, filled them with distrust.

In the end, however, you were nominated upon a gold standard platform, and these same men are now your enthusiastic supporters.

You have suddenly become as enthusiastic as they in your devotion to the "gold standard," which you never failed to attack in Congress when the opportunity presented itself; for even the "Windom bill" and the Sherman law, both of which received your vote, recognized the fact that the gold standard was wrong.

"Not only this, but you seem to have so apparently abandoned the opinions of a lifetime on a question of morals and reached the conclusion that the free coinage of silver would be both unwise and dishonest. This change in your attitude is so extraordinary and so sudden that, feeling as I do, the deepest interest in every phase of the silver question, I address you in this public manner, hoping that you may find it not incompatible with the dignity of your present position to furnish in the same public manner an explanation that will be satisfactory to both your friends and your opponents. Very respectfully yours, H. F. BARTINE.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.

Big Hotel Fire Narrowly Averted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—At 11 o'clock last night two alarms of fire sounded from the Lindell hotel, at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. An electric light wire in the elevator shaft had set fire to the woodwork on the fifth floor, and the flames communicated to the roof. The hotel was full of guests, and the usual scramble for safety ensued. The prompt subjection of the flames, however, allayed a panic, and within an hour all the guests were again in their rooms. It was a close call for what promised to be a dreadful calamity. The loss, mostly from water, is estimated at $3,000.

THE MATTHEWS' RESOLUTION.

This Preamble and Resolution Was Introduced in Congress December 6, 1877.

PASSED JANUARY 25, 1878.

It Has Been Upon the U. S. Statute Book for Eighteen Years—And is Still in Force—It Makes Government Bonds Redeemable in Coin—Either of Gold or Silver—Who was Stanley Matthews?

In 1878—five years after the bill that substituted the Trade Dollar of 420 grains of standard silver and made a legal tender for five dollars for the original dollar of 412 1-2 grains of standard silver, and which was a legal tender in any amount—the Congress of the United States, by a two-thirds vote in a Democratic House and a three-fourths vote in a Republican Senate, adopted the following preamble and resolution introduced in the Senate by Stanley Matthews, of Ohio:

PASTE THIS IN YOUR SCRAP BOOK

"Whereas, By the act entitled 'An act to strengthen the public credit, approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

"Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in the coin of the then present standing value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

"Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;' and

"Whereas, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to-wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States' to be a legal tender of payments, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore

"RESOLVED, By the Senate—the House of Representatives concurring therein—that all of the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued under said act of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412 1-2 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

This resolution has never been rescinded and is still in force. Every bond issued since then has been issued in the same form, and has the declaration on its face that it is issued under the act which makes bonds redeemable in coin, either of gold or silver, of the standard value of July 14, 1870, a date three years prior to the demonetization of silver. From that date to this, every purchaser of a United States bond not only has notice, printed upon his bond, that he can not decide for himself whether it shall be paid in gold or in silver, but that he will receive whichever is most convenient for the Government. In addition to the notice printed upon his bond, every bondholder has had the foregoing preamble and resolution of Congress to teach him how false and fraudulent are the promises made to him in newspapers and by Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury that he shall be paid in gold. This notice has been standing for eighteen years. No gold monometallist has dared to offer a resolution to rescind it. Mr. Cleveland and the Morgan syndicate themselves bore testimony that the bonds were not payable in gold when they beset Congress last year and the year before to pass a law making them payable in gold. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland lectured Congress severely on this subject, and plainly declared that the reason he could not sell the bonds at a higher price was because they were not payable in gold. An effort to make them payable in gold was defeated in Congress.

WHO WAS STANLEY MATTHEWS?

Stanley Matthews was a good lawyer and it is well known that he was appointed Supreme Judge of the United States by President Garfield at the request of Mr. Hayes, who did not appoint him because he was his relative. His resolution, above quoted, concurred in by the great body of the people's representatives in both Houses of Congress, declares that all the obligations of the United States which are in the form of bonds "are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing four hundred and twelve and a half grains each of standard silver."

The low price of ten cents per copy, if sent in clubs of ten, ought to induce every subscriber to secure one club at least.

BRYAN OUR GUEST.

Enters the "Old North State" and is Received by Col. Carr and Committee—They Take the Bryan Special in Charge.

A GRAND TRIUMPHANT TOUR THROUGH THE STATE.

Large Crowds Cheer the "Next President of the United States"—On His Trip at all Points Along the Route—Makes Spendid Speeches at Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh and Goldsboro—Many Brief Addresses at Places Where Only Short Stops Were Made—Estimated That Over 125,000 People Heard Him in the State—Fair Ladies Honor the Candidate With Their Presence and Cheers.

ENTERS THE STATE.

Just after crossing the North Carolina line, the special train bearing William Jennings Bryan and party, it was boarded by Col. Julian S. Carr, chairman of the Reception Committee of the State, and several other members. The train was tastefully decorated and banners were displayed on the sides of cars which read: "We carry the next President, William Jennings Bryan." The candidate's special car was that of Assistant General Superintendent Vaughan, of the Southern Railway, and everything that could be done for the party was done. Mr. Vaughan was personally in charge and with his assistant, J. F. Buger, Superintendent of the Fourth Division, managed to keep the party with the nominee well cared for.

Candidate Bryan reached Hot Springs at 1:20 p. m. It was his first stop in North Carolina, and he was met by the Asheville reception committee, headed by John Y. Jordan, who had come down on a special car. When he heard that the committee of Asheville, some twenty-five strong, had come aboard, rousing himself he said, against the advice of those around him, "Let them come in. I want to see these North Carolinians." And as they filed in and out he lay on his back and stretched out his left hand to greet each one. In the midst of this, Mr. Bryan's face broke out in delight when Dr. Mebane, of Asheville, presented him, tipped with silver, the left hind foot of a grave yard rabbit. A moment later, a gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. William P. Curtis, who had gotten on at Hot Springs, asked Mr. Bryan to rise to a half-sitting posture, which he did with much kindness, while little Earl Curtis and he were taken with a snap shot by the father.

When Mr. Chas. Vance came into Mr. Bryan's private car, he said to him:

"I want to stop in respect to your great father's memory at the place where he lived." And after leaving Asheville he did stop there. He was gracefully introduced by Charles and spoke a few words, shaking hands with nearly all present.

He asked, "Can I see the homestead of Senator Vance?"

"Yes, replied a lady. "It is just over there."

Bryan at Asheville.

Asheville made great preparation for receiving William Jennings Bryan. Last evening and night the clans began to gather from the highlands. From every available camping-ground in the environs of the beautiful hill city, camp-fires could be seen glowing cheerfully in the crisp September air, the sound of the enthusing banjo was heard, while the merry mountaineers were gathered around it, talking Bryan and free silver at 16 to 1 and jubilating over the good times coming after the inauguration of the Nebraskan on the 4th of March next.

When the Bryan special reached Asheville at 2:35 p. m., Wednesday, it was met by the enthusiastic escort provided by the energetic Buncombe county Democratic executive committee. The Bryan party were ushered into carriages, and the procession formed. A mounted escort of ladies and gentlemen, the ladies under the lead of Mrs. Col. Rumbough, led the way. The Bryan carriage came next, containing besides Mr. Bryan, Chairman Clement Manly, of the Democratic State executive committee; Chairman Hal. W. Ayer, of the Populist State executive committee; Chairman Frank Carter, of the Buncombe county Democratic executive committee. The rest of the carriages came next and the mounted escort of one thousand horsemen after these. Five hundred of these horsemen came all the way from Greene county, in east Tennessee, bringing three days rations.

The line of procession from the Southern passenger station was up Depot street to Patton avenue and thence direct to the Battery Park. The streets were lined all along the way with men, women and children, eager to see the distinguished Nebraskan. Flags flying from windows and porches and the people who viewed the procession from the house-tops and those who packed the available standing-places along the route kept the candidate constantly bowing his bared head.

AT THE BATTERY PARK.

Manager E. P. McKissick had made elaborate preparations at his noted hostelry for the entertainment of the Bryan party. The porte cochere at the hotel was elaborately decorated with bunting and a large framed portrait of Bryan hung amid a wealth of flags. The elegant lunch was served in the ball room of the Battery Park, which was decorated with autumn leaves. Manager McKissick presided at the Bryan table. At his right sat the candidate, and on his left Chairman Hal. W. Ayer. Others at the table were Chairman Manly, Sergt. Cy. Watson, Maj. Guthrie, Mr. Henderson, of Knoxville; Editor Josephus Daniels, George S. Powell, Esq., Chairman Frank T. Chapman, Col. Julian. S. Carr, Al. Lewis, of the New York Journal; G. W. Pepper, of the New York Herald; Judge J. S. Cothran, of South Carolina; Robert Walker, Benehan Cameron, the representative of the Associated and United Press, John Y. Jordan and others. There were 28 in the dinning room.

The kind of drinker Mr. Bryan is may be judged from the following: Mr. McKissick placed three glasses before Mr. Bryan and told him that in one he had put buttermilk, into another champaigne and into a third water, and asked him which he preferred. Mr. Bryan answered that water was good enough for him. Mr. McKissick proposed a toast which all drank, some with buttermilk, with enthusiasm.

Major W. A. Guthrie, Populist candidate for Governor, rose toward the close of the dinner and proposed as a toast, "Our Candidate," and in this connection said that Mr. Bryan was the first candidate for the Presidency since 1844, more than a half century, who had visited the State of North Carolina during his candidacy. Then Henry Clay, the mill boy of the slashes of Kentucky, came to North Carolina as the candidate of the old Whig party. "Now we have with us the 'Boy Orator of the Platte,' and I desire to drink his health and success."

After the lunch at the hotel the procession was re-formed, and the parade moved to the depot up Patton avenue to the square, down South Main street to Southside avenue and thence on to the place of speaking. It is useless to attempt a description of the ovation the candidate received all along the route. Many of the business houses in the principle streets were tastily decorated, and in every window and from every balcony and coign of vantage women as beautiful as ever lavished their farewell smiles of encouragement from castle turrets upon some mail-clad hero departing for the wars, in the days of chivalry, beamed their approval upon the noble and handsome face turned upward toward them, and whose watchful eyes seemed to miss not one iota of the splendid demonstration accorded him.

Speech at Asheville.

Arriving at the platform which had been erected in a valley between the great hills which have helped to make this place so beautiful, Mr. Bryan addressed the great crowd. He was introduced to the audience by Hon. Locke Craig, in a few words, and said:

"I have a reason for coming to North Carolina which is personal, aside from my interest in the electoral vote of this State. It was the State of North Carolina which, at the Chicago convention, before I became a candidate, before my own State had taken any formal part in presenting my name—it was the State of North Carolina which, by resolution, decided to give me the unanimous vote of their delegation in that National convention. (Applause.) I appreciate the honor which they were willing to do me and therefore, it gives me great pleasure to come among these people whom they represented and give what assistance I can, if any assistance be needed, to secure the electoral vote of this State for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. (Applause.)

"I am glad the canvass of this State opens in this country which is the home of one of the grandest public men given to this nation, not alone by North Carolina but the entire country, Senator Vance. (Applause.) He was a man whom I delighted to honor and I am glad I stand among his neighbors and friends advocating the same cause he so eloquently advocated and I cannot more than impress upon your memories the words he so often spoke. Among the last of his public speeches was one upon the money question. Let me read you a few words from it. 'The great fight is on. The power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetuate the greatest crime of this or any other age, to overthrow one-half of the world's money and thereby double their own wealth by enhancing the value of the other half which is in their hands. The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties—'To your tents, Oh Israel.' (Applause.) He foresaw the struggle in which we are now engaged. He realized its magnitude when many others did not. Those words came from him as words of command: 'To your tents, Oh Israel'—and the command was heeded by the Democratic party and they engaged first in warfare within the party to rescue that party and the party name from the hands of those who are using it to advance the interest, not of Democracy, but of plutocracy. (Applause.)

* * *

BRYAN ON CARLISLE.

"Now, when the Secretary of the Treasury denounced me as a Populist and said I had said I would not support the nominee, I replied that I did not expect to support the nominee if he were not a free silver man. The time came when he was put to the test, and the only difference between him and me was that I was candid enough to tell the people I would follow my conscience and he tried to control a convention and then bolt when he failed to do it. (Great applause.) I have sent him no letter begging his support. (Great applause.)

"The highest compliment he can pay me is to oppose me because the world will know the Secretary of the Treasury whom I appoint if I am elected will be as different from him as I can find. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan then gives a brief account of the Chicago convention which led to his nomination. Continuing he takes up the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis and says:

"The Republican party did not declare the gold standard was a good thing. There were in that convention men who had been trying for years to fasten the gold standard upon the American people, but the Republican platform did not declare the gold standard good, but pledged the party to get rid of it. But instead of trying to get rid of it now, the Republican party said we are going to get rid of it as soon as foreign nations take more pity on the American people than the Republican party was willing to do. (Applause.) The Republican platform declares for the maintenance of the gold standard until—that is the long word—until the leading commercial nations of Europe join in international bimetallism. How long is that? No man can tell. It is equivalent to saying we must maintain the gold stand-

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE CANDIDATE OF THREE PARTIES.

Senator Allen Notifies Mr. Bryan That he is The Peoples Party Nominee For President.

WAS CHOSEN THEIR LEADER

On His Declaration For Financial Reforms—This is The Overshadowing Issue Before The People—Patriotic Duty Requires a Union of all Reform Forces—Mr. Bryan in Accord With The Peoples Party.

MADISON, Neb., Sept. 14.—Hon. William V. Allen, chairman of the Populist National Convention, mailed to William J. Bryan to-day the following letter officially notifying him of his nomination by that body:

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.,

"Dear Sir: At a convention of the Peoples Party held at St. Louis from July 22 to 25 of the current year, you were unanimously nominated for President of the United States, to be voted for at the approaching general election. It was known at the time that you had been nominated by the Democratic party at its convention held at Chicago a few days before that time, and that you would in all probability accept the same in a formal manner.

"Your nomination by the Peoples Party was not, therefore, made with any thought that you were a Populist or that you accepted all the doctrines declared by the St. Louis platform. It was due largely to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age, and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able, and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mints of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was thought also that the observance of a patriotic duty required a union of all reform forces, and the convention took the liberty without soliciting or consulting you, of placing your name before the people as its standard bearer. The convention was, in doing so, guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare, and acting on its own motion prompted alone by a desire to bring about the best attainable results. So much has been said respecting the rehabilitation of silver by again placing it in our coinage acts in the position it occupied when stealthily demonetized by the act of 1873 that it would be idle to discuss the question.

MONEY QUESTION THE GREAT ISSUE.

"You will observe by the closing language of the St. Louis platform that the convention recognized the money question as the great issue of the day, and because Populists believe that you are in accord with them on this question you will receive their ballots in November. It has at no time been expected, or is it now, that you will abandon your adhesion to the Chicago platform nor that you will accept all that is declared in the Peoples Party platform, however gratifying the latter would be to all Populists. It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or title of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many reforms in our judgment essential to the liberation of the people from present unjust and iniquitous industrial bondage.

"In accordance with the precedents of our party we take this method of notifying you of your nomination. We shall not send a committee, according to old party custom. In sending this letter of notification of the great honor that has been so justly conferred upon you by our party, it is needless for us to assure you that you have the confidence and esteem of all. Your splendid abilities, known integrity, competency, and eminent fitness for the position justly entitle you to a high rank among the great statesmen of the nation. We feel that in the event of your election, which now seems certain, you will carry into execution the principles of monetary reform, to the end that the people shall employ better industrial conditions. It is not anticipated that this can be done with undue haste or so suddenly as to wrench or disjoint the business interests of the country, but that it will be done gradually, and in a way to infuse confidence and hope of better conditions for all.

"The Peoples Party will exact from you no promises further than those made in your public utterances, and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will it ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member. In your nomination our party has risen above mere partisan surroundings, adopting a high plane of patriotism, believing that a division of forces would result in the election of William McKinley, the foremost advocate of a deeply burdensome and unnatural taxation and the criminal policy of the single gold standard, resulting ultimately, if not in some manner checked, in the complete destruction and disintegration of our form of government.

"Your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the nation would be regarded as a vindication of the right of the people to govern, and we entertain no doubt that you will prove a worthy successor of the immortal Jefferson and Lincoln, and that your public life, like theirs, will illustrate the purity and loftiness of American statesmanship. Your extensive and intimate knowledge of public affairs and the duties the office will impose, gained in a life that has been devoted to upholding the cause of the people, as well as your keen insight to the condition of our country, in our judgment highly qualifies you to bring about a change in a way that will work injury to none and justice to all, thus making our government, in fact, as it is now in form only, a government 'of, by, and for the people.'

WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, chairman.

M. W. Howard, Alabama; Homer Prince, Arkansas; T. V. Cato, California; Henry C. Balsinger, Colorado; Joshua Perkins, Connecticut; Charles Beadenkoph, Delaware; S. S. Harvey, Alabama; Guy Cleptch, Georgia; James P. Clough, Idaho; A. J. Streator, Illinois; Seymour Riddle, Indiana; W. H. Robb, Iowa; W. A. Harris, Kansas; C. E Lugg, Kentucky; J. W. Crawford, Louisiana; L. C. Bateman, Maine; Ira L. Guilford, Maryland; Conrad Reno, Massachusetts; D. P. Deming, Michigan; J. M. Bowler, Minnesota; Jno. A. Bailey, Mississippi; W. R. Littell, Missouri; W. L. Ewitt, Montana; J. M. McCormick, Nevada; Darrance Currier, New Hampshire; John W. Haines, New Jersey; T. E. Lincoln, New York, W. A. Guthre, North Carolina; O. G. Major, North Dakota; J. D. C. Cobb, Onio; J. W. Marksbury, Oregon; Helen S. Johnson, Pennsylvania; Joseph Moore, South Carolina; J. D. Moore, South Dakota; J. H. Burnham, Tennessee; J. C. Kirby, Texas; James Hogan, Utah; Niles T. Baker, Vermont; Maj. Mann Page, Virginia; Matt Ward Fitzgerald, West Virginia; Campbell W. Bushnell, Washington; J. W. Vaughan, Wisconsin; D. H. Davis, Wyoming; W. O. O'Neill, Arkansas; J. H. Turner, District of Columbia; M. M. Milligan, New Mexico; Ralph E. Bray, Oklahoma, and Dr. J. H Wharton, Indian Territory, committee on notification.

"PROTECTION" FOR SHIPS.

Would be Vice-President Sewall's Organization of Ship Builders Appeal to the Republican Party for Help—He is President of the Association and the Appeal Bears his Name on the Letter Heads.

New York Tribune.]

The American Marine Merchant Association of which Arthur Sewall, vice-Presidential nominee of the Bryan Democrats, is the President, is trying to get the Republican campaign speakers to advocate the policy of high protection for the benefit of American shipping. These Republican orators are asked to do this "in the interest of protection."

Letters making this request have been sent out from the association's office, at 42 East Twenty-third street, this city. They are signed by A. R. Smith, Secretary, and are written on the letterhead of the association. At the head of the paper the following officers are given:

Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., President.	T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., Chairman of Finance Committee.
H. T. Gausem, of Wilmington, Del., vice-President.	T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., Treasurer.
C. H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of Executive Committee.	A. R. Smith, of New York, Secretary.
	Lewis Nixon of Elizabethport, N. J. Chairman of Legislative Committee

One of these letters was received day before yesterday by Major J. R. McKelvey, 29 East Twenty-second Street, this city. It is dated August 21, and reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: Through the courtesy of the Republican National Headquarters I have received a list of their speakers, including your name. I write for the purpose of asking your attention to the plank in the National platform in favor of the restoration of American shipping to the carrying of American foreign commerce, by the early American policy of discriminating duties, and which was by charging imports in foreign ships, thus creating a preference for the use of American ships.

This policy, as accompanying data, under separate cover, will show, gave American ships the carriage of 90 per cent of foreign commerce during the thirty-nine years it was in force. Free trade in the carriage of American foreign commerce was adopted in 1828, and has been continually in force ever since, the consequence of which has been to reduce the carriage of our imports from 16 to 11 per cent. in American ships.

If you will kindly refer to this policy in your speeches and state that several hundred millions of dollors now annually sent abroad to pay foreign ship-owners for carrying our commerce would, under the adoption of the policy to which the Republican party is pledged, be paid to American workingmen and retained in the United States, and spent over and over again among the American people, instead of enriching foreign nations and people for doing the business that we can better do ourselves, you would be pointing out a way to in part settle the money question, and at the same time exend the benefits of protection to great National industry, the rehabilitation of which may be the salvation of the nation if ever menaced by a foreign power, or obliged to force the Monroe doctrine.

And it should be remembered that the only possible danger that now confronts the United States is upon our seaboard, or the sea, where, strangely enough, the United States is not only weak, but almost impotent, both in a navy and a merchant marine, the latter being a necessary recourse for the former, both in ships and in men, in time of National peril.

In the hope, therefore, that your future speeches will not fail to include some reference to the proposed restoration of the discriminating duties policy in the interest of American shipowning, in the interest of American workingmen, in the interest of protection and a strengthened Treasury, I have the honor to remain sincerely yours,

A. R. SMITH, Secretary.

"This is the policy that we Republicans believe in and will advocate," said Major McMelvey yesterday, "but I think it will seem odd to the Populist-Democrats, who favor free trade, that Arthur Sewall's association is working in the interest of Republicanism.

"To advocate protection would be, of course, so much work for our cause but it seems as if Mr. Sewall's association is willing to work against the Bryan party in order to 'protect' its ships."

A Question for Mr. Hobart.

Manchester Union.]

Now that Hobart has proven himself a fluent letter-writer, he should explain why the coal trust, of which he is an important member, finds it necessary to compel "the people in sore distress" to pay $1.50 a ton more for coal than last year.

RALEIGH'S BIG DEMONSTRATION

In Honor of Candidate Bryan's Visit to The City—10,000 People Present

TO HEAR HIS GREAT SPEECH.

Nash Square The Scene of Action—Grand Illumination and a Rousing Reception—Mr. Bryan Speaks and Made Glad The Hearts of Silver People—A Masterly Address—Reception at The Park Hotel—Good-bye and God-speed The Departing Guest.

All day Thursday people were coming into Raleigh and the streets were thronged with people eager to hear and see the people's candidate for President of the United States—William Jennings Bryan. The city assumed a holiday attire and on the lips of almost every person was the name of Bryan. People poured in from all avenues and the Seaboard and Southern incoming trains were crowded. Long before the hour of speaking men, women and children were moving in the direction of Nash square. Here a grand stand had been erected and gaily decorated, while numberless electric lights had been placed about the square making it a scene of brilliance not soon to be forgotten. "Raleigh had the best arranged demonstration of any place yet," was the universal comment of the Bryan escort party.

At 6:45 o'clock the Governor's Guard formed in line in front of their armory on Fayetteville street.

Just across the street beside Metropolitan Hall the torchlight procession formed. Railroad men, mechanics, farmers, laboring men, clerks, merchants, men of all professions and from all the surrounding counties mingled in to do honor to Mr. Bryan. There were three hundred torches that stretched a long line of blazing fire far down the street. The crowd was bubbling over with the enthusiasm that went through the thousands like sparkling champagne. They cheered Bryan from the time they left Metropolitan Hall until they landed in Nash Square. The line of march was up Fayetteville to Hargett, down Hargett to McDowell, down McDowell to the centre of Nash Square. The Governor's Guard headed the procession in command of Capt. Fred Woollcott. Chief Marshal John Y. MacRae and the long line of torch-bearers marched close behind the Guards.

The arrangements for preserving order in Nash Square was perfect. The Governor's Guard were placed at the entrance to the Union depot, and formed a line to the diagonal walk through Nash Square. The bearers of torches and assistant marshals formed a line on either side of the walk from the street to the speaker's stand. A detachment of police guarded the stand and kept the crowd in order.

The sharp shrill whistle of the "Bryan special" was heard and everybody was in eager expectation of the realization of his or her wish.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY.

When the "Bryan special" arrived the depot was filled with scores of handsome girls, and the line to the stand was almost crushed by the press of the crowd.

The band headed the march. As the party marched through the depot the strains of "Dixie" floated out to the waiting crowd and cheer after cheer rang out. The various committees and members of the Bryan escort came first, Mr. Bryan bringing up the rear. The moment he stepped from the depot cheer after cheer rang from the crowd and there was no intermission until after he reached the stand. Between the long line of blazing torches he marched to the stand, leaning on the arms of Chairman Manly and Chairman Ayer. And "Bryan! Bryan!! rang from ten thousand throats.

Chairman Clement Manly, of the Democratic State committee, and Hal W. Ayer, of the Populist State committee, jointly presided.

MR. AYER'S INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Ayer introduced Mr. Bryan in a witty speech that caught the crowd and was well applauded.

He said: "Democrats, Republicans, Silver men, Populists, Popocrats, Prohibitionists, Ladies and Gentlemen: I introduce to you this evening a man who is the nominee of the Democratic party, of the Peoples party and the Silver party, for President of the United States and is the nominee of about all the rest of the people in America except one man and his name is Mark Hanna." (Applause.)

WHEN BRYAN CAME FORWARD.

A moment of expectancy, and then Mr. Bryan came forward and surge after surge of cheers for "Bryan!" swept over the square and rumbled into the side streets and penetrated to the almost-deserted Fayetteville street.

The great arc lights and the tar barrels at the corners of the square threw their light on the scene and the incandescents blazed the name of Bryan in living light from the speaker's stand.

His voice was a trifle husky at first, but it soon cleared and rang out with its accustomed force. Nearly every sentence of Mr. Bryan's speech was greeted with applause. At the mention of the name of Vance the crowd cheered wildly. Every two or three minutes "Bryan!" "Bryan!" came from the crowd.

In the midst of the speech some one on the south side of the stand yelled, "Come over and talk to us some, Mr. Bryan." He smiled and good-naturedly walked to that side of the platform.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The trip through North Carolina has been so well managed that at the close of the second day I am feeling better than I did when I commenced to speak to the people of North Carolina. (Applause.)

"I have followed somewhat the example of the man who in trying to seek employment in Southern Illinois stated that he never became tired, hungry or sleepy. After he had been at work a little while the farmer who hired him went out to see how he was getting along and found him sitting down under a tree resting and when he reminded him of what he said, the man explained that the way he kept from getting tired was that he rested before he got tired, and the way he kept from getting hungry was that he ate before he got hungry, and he always slept before he got sleepy. (Applause.) I have been following that plan for the last few days and by resting every spare moment I have to some extent prevented myself from getting tired.

"It has been a great pleasure to note the interest which the people of this State are taking in this campaign, and while sometimes their demonstra-

(Continued on third page.)

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO
MARION BUTLER, - - President.
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....35

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

The Peoples Party Nominees.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS E. WATSON,
Of Georgia.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
W. A. GUTHRIE.
For Lieutenant Governor:
O. H. DOCKERY.
For Secretary of State:
CYRUS THOMPSON.
For Treasurer:
W. H. WORTH.
For Auditor:
HAL W. AYER.
For Supt. of Public Instruction:
CHAS. H. MEBANE.
For Attorney General:
(To be named by State Committee.)
For Associate Justice of Supreme Court:
WALTER MONTGOMERY.
(One Associate to be named by State Committee.)
For Electors at Large:
Z. T. GARRETT.
(One Elector to be named by State Committee.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—HARRY SKINNER.
3d " —JOHN E FOWLER.
4th " —W F. STROWD.
6th " —C. H. MARTIN.
7th " —A. C. SHUFORD.

LET US UNITE ON BRYAN

We wish to elect Wm. J. Bryan President of the United States. His election is needed by the people and it is demanded by justice. We sincerely desire it for mere reasons than one, but chief among these are the clear facts that he is in full sympathy with the people, and that he has refused to vote a party machine ticket as long as any Populist has refused to do so. Bryan voted for Weaver for President in 1892. In 1894 he opposed the policy of the Democratic State convention of Nebraska and declined to support Hon. Frank Irvine, who was nominated for Supreme Court Justice by the Democratic party. Instead of that he gave his strong support and wide influence to the Populist nominee for the same position, Judge Maxwell, and MAXWELL WAS ELECTED! This gave great strength to the Peoples Party in Nebraska and finally led to the election of Governor Holcombe, A POPULIST. We can stand such a record as that. It is as good a record as any Populist can show, for the first vote cast for the Peoples Party in North Carolina was in 1892! We do not care by what political name Bryan is known. By his works we know him. His election will be a signal victory for the Peoples Party.

* * *

The time has come when methods which will give the greatest support for Bryan MUST NOT STAND IN THE WAY of giving them that support. We may not always be able to achieve a great end by pursuing a course which is entirely pleasant and satisfactory in every way. But if that end be imperatively necessary, and the achievement of it demands a procedure at variance with our opinions and inclinations, then opinions and inclinations must be relegated to the rear and that course must be pursued which leads to the greatest probability of success. There is little that is sweet without its accompanying concomitant of bitter in this life. Few, if indeed, any great ends have been reached by traveling flowery and agreeable paths. Victory is all the grander and nobler for having been won at the expense of self-sacrifice and self-denial; but if defeat should come after sacrifices and denials are made, then those who went through the struggle can have, at least, the comforting assurance that it was through no fault or lagging of theirs that the goal was not reached.

* * *

We do not think the arrangement entered into by the committees of the Peoples Party and Democratic party, published elsewhere, needs any explanation. It stands for itself and boldly proclaims the purpose for which it was made. We hope, we believe, yes, we actually FEEL that it will be supported by every true individual reformer in each party represented in the agreement. There may be some, who have not ignored their party prejudices, who will interpose objections. We beg, we pray these men, if there be any such, not to be hasty. Too much is at stake, two great issues are involved, too many millions are agonizingly pleading for some change, for some relief, to be interfered with by a personal prejudice or strict party fealty.

* * *

The eye dims, the heart swells—almost bursts with anxiety when the bare possibility of a defeat of the people by the power of gold at the coming election presents itself. Such defeat is possible only through a failure or refusal of the people to stand shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, hearts sympathizing with each other, minds bent on accomplishing the same end—and even a faint suggestion that there may be such a failure inspires an emotion akin to a beseeching, wailing plea—"Oh God, may the people for once forget selfishness and prejudice; may they once determine that for a time, at least, man's inhumanity to man shall cease, and that there shall be one grand, glorious, successful effort of the people for people and country.

* * *

Yes, let us unite on this matter. It is one on which we can unite. Let the spirit of '76 prevail. There will be tories among us, spies in the camp, perhaps some traitors in the ranks, but all can be overcome if we can think of country, people and home.

LET DEMOCRATS CHEW THIS AWHILE.

We think we can make a statement here and then ask a question that will shut the gas apertures of some of those ever snarling Democrats. The statement is this:

We have had for the past two years four Populist Congressmen from this State whose record for financial reform cannot be surpassed. It was well known that they would be nominated, and that they would keep up the fight they had begun. We say this was KNOWN. Past records will not permit us to say that it could be KNOWN of Democrats.

* * *

Well, when nominating time came on, the Democrats who are almost beating the record in shouting for silver NOW, went to work and nominated men in every district represented by these Populist silver Congressmen. They knew they could not find men more trustworthy on the silver issue than the Populists, but that made no difference. They put up Democrats who did not know and did not care what they were six months ago against these silver men. The Populists didn't care and said nothing about it.

* * *

Then came a time when the Populists ventured to nominate some of these men against Democrats, and Great Guns! what a screeching, snarling and disgusting drivel these Dems indulged in!! They howl that the Populists are trying to divide the silver vote and elect a goldbug. It never seemed to have occurred to the snapping yaps that THEY were doing something to divide the silver vote when they nominated Democrats in districts represented by Populists.

* * *

Now, we want to know how and why a Democrat can think it is such a holy and righteous thing to nominate a Dem against a Pop, and then denounce as an infamous fraud, the nomination of a Pop against a Dem? Chew on this awhile, demmys, and see if it will "chaw." If you think the Pops are trying to divide the silver vote when they nominated their own men, why don't you rise to the height of a glorious and honest patriotism and throw your strength to the Pops and thus prevent their wicked scheme for dividing the silver vote.

In the language of King David, Selah!

THEY HAVEN'T DONE IT.

A big boast recently made by some of our Democratic friends was that they had thrown from them that Eastern and Northern element that had dominated the party in the interest of the money power for so many years. Well, have they? Did they throw off the eastern Democracy of Maine? How about New York? That State sent a solid gold delegation to Chicago. The delegation came very near bolting the convention because it declared for silver. But they are still in the ring. Only last week the Democrats held another convention in New York They declared for Bryan and silver and then nominated a goldbug for Governor. This is a fact! No, that eastern Democracy is still with the gang and will still control that gang as long as the gang is a gang.

The various labor organizations of Chicago have circulated a petition asking for a joint debate between Mr. Bryan and McKinley of the free coinage issue. They state that an early settlement of this question is of great importance to all wage-earners. Commenting upon this the St. Louis Republic remarks that "here is McKinley's opportunity." It says that "he is asked to give the class which he says is made up of those whom his paternal policy is calculated to attract most the benefit of his views." And then the Republic declares that if McKinley declines the invitation the public may justly infer that he "is afraid he cannot prove before any intelligent audience the good effects which the country is to gain from the continuation of a policy which has already resulted in so many evils. Secondly, that he dreads lest his own financial record may be cast up against him in public debate."

It is understood that the Republican gold managers will make a greater effort to carry the vote of North Carolina than that of any of the other Southern States. It is known that a very large amount of money has already been sent to the State, and at a recent meeting of the committee another large appropriation to be used during the last week of the campaign was voted. It is also understood that the gold men are more interested in getting a gold Senator from North Carolina than any result from the State—even more desirous of getting this than of getting the electoral vote.

We present in this issue the Stanly Matthews resolution which committed both the Republican and Democratic parties to both gold and silver in 1878. The resolution still stands, but at the dictation of the gold power, it has been grossly violated by both the Democratic and Republican parties for the last ten years. This is one evidence of the "money power" which some cheerful idiots declare does not exist.

FOR UNITING ON WM. J. BRYAN.

Co-Operation of all Forces Favoring Free Silver and Financial Reform.

THREE PARTIES TOGETHER.

Five Populists, Five Democrats and One National Silverite on The State Electoral Ticket—Now Let Everybody Line Up and Cast One Grand United Vote For The Only Man Ever Nominated By Three Parties.

At last, there is an arrangement which it is hoped will be accepted and supported by all the silver and reform forces in North Carolina in good faith and with telling effect. It may not be what some would desire, but under existing conditions it is perhaps the best arrangement that could be made. It gives all silver men an opportunity to vote for the same man, for the same thing, and this is about as much as could be arranged for under any conditions.

It will be remembered that soon after the National Peoples Party convention, the Democratic State Executive Committee met in Raleigh and adopted a resolution embodying a proposition to co-operate with the Peoples Party on the State electoral ticket on a basis of six electors for Bryan and Sewall and five for Bryan and Watson.

This proposition was met by a counter proposition from the Populists to co-operate with the Democrats on National, State and county tickets—"all down the line." The Democratic committee did not act on this proposition, but replied to it by repeating their first proposition to co-operate on the electoral ticket. This proposition has stood for a reply since that time.

When the State committee met on the 9th inst., the matter of arranging the electoral ticket was referred to the Central Committee. Correspondence was had with the nominees of the Peoples party for electors in the various districts, and information was had from them that they would willingly abide by the action of the Central Committee formulating a ticket looking to the union of silver and financial reform forces on a Bryan electoral ticket. This generous and patriotic action of the electors made matters easy for the Central Committee's work, and it was able to agree to the arrangement as given below.

The Central Committee was called to meet in Raleigh on the 21st inst. Hal W. Ayer, chairman; S. Otho Wilson, A. S. Peace, J. B. Lloyd, and Dr. Cyrus Thompson. W. K. Pigford was the only member absent, he being imperatively detained at home by exacting official duties as clerk of the Superior court.

After some consultation the following letter was sent to the Democratic committee.

Hon. Clement Manly, Chrirman Democratic Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I am authorized by the State Central Committee of the Peoples Party to ask your consideration to an amendment to the proposition of your State Committee for a basis of co-operation on the State electoral ticket between the Democratic party and the Peoples party.

We are sincerely desirous of effecting some arrangement by which a compact and satisfactory union of all the silver forces in the State may be consummated. Among these forces three distinct organizations are represented in this State, viz: the Democratic party, the National Silver party, and the Peoples party. It is our opinion that each organization should be represented on a co-operative ticket which has the above named purpose in view, and to that end we beg to submit the following proposition to wit:

That the Democratic party through its committee name one elector-at-large and four district electors.

That the Peoples party, through its committee, name one elector-at-large and four district electors.

That one elector be given to the National Silver party.

We most earnestly commend this proposition to your consideration, and sincerely hope it may meet your approval and adoption. If it shall, we are ready to confer with you concerning the details of the arrangement.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed.) HAL W. AYER.
Chairman.

In reply to this proposition the Democratic committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The National Silver party in North Carolina has in a communication of its State Chairman, dated the 19th inst., and on several previous occasions asked that for the sake of harmony among all the silver forces in our State, the said Silver party be allowed representation on the electoral ticket, and whereas the said National Silver party has nominated Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and vice President.

RESOLVED, That this committee accord to the said Silver party one of the six electors reserved to the Democratic party in the proposition now pending with the Peoples Party.

And whereas, the Peoples Party through their committee has since accepted the proposition of this committee of 31st of July and 10th of August to accord the Peoples Party five electors on a joint electoral ticket, therefore,

RESOLVED, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this committee to confer with a similar committee of the Peoples Party for the purpose of arranging the said joint ticket and that the result of such arrangement be reported to this committee Wednesday at 9 o'clock.

CLEMENT MANLY,
THOS. J JARVIS,
J. R. WEBSTER,
F. M. SIMMONS,
E. J. HALE.

The gentlemen composing the Democratic conferences committee and the members of the State central committee then met at the Park Hotel at 11 o'clock at night and jointly adopted the following electoral ticket, which was officially announced at 1:30 o'clock.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Locke Craig, of Buncombe (Democrat).
R. B. Davis, of New Hanover (Populist).
First District—Theo. F. White, of Perquimans (Populist).
Second District—H. F. Freeman, of Wilson (Populist).
Third District—C. R. Thomas, of Craven (Democrat).
Fourth District—W. S. Bailey, of Nash (Populist).
Fifth District—William Merritt, of Person (Populist).
Sixth District—B. F. Keith of New Hanover (Silver party).
Seventh District—Thos. F. Kluttz, of Rowan (Democrat).
Eighth District—Tyre York, of Wilkes (Democrat).
Ninth District—R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood (Democrat).

NEWS BREVITES.

Culled and Condensed for the Readers of The Caucasian.

Contracts For Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Herbert cabled Acting-Secretary McAdoo today to go ahead and award the contracts for the three battleships. Formal contracts will therefore be entered into tomorrow with the successful competitors for one ship each, the Newport News Company at $2,595,000, the Cramps at $2,650,000, and the Union Iron Works at $2,674,000.

Was Buried Alive.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—John Lawrence Douglass, who was hypnotized and buried in baseball park on Wednesday, was dug from his grave yesterday after having lain there forty-seven hours. Two thousand people saw the resurrection. The body lay in the coffin just as when it was put there. It was taken in the cataleptic state in the coffin from the ground to the city. At 8 o'clock last night Edwin H. Boone, the hypnotist, released Douglass from his spell. Douglass is quite weak and may not be able to walk for a day or two.

Train Wrecked.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Sept. 18.—The through freight was derailed two miles west of Rockingham, this morning, resulting in the almost entire demolishing of fourteen freight cars and the tearing up of part of the track.

No one was injured except a brakeman, who had his shoulder dislocated and his leg badly cut. No others were injured.

The S. A. L. Will Change Rates.

Anent the press dispatch published recently in which President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air-Line is quoted as saying that after consulting with the legal department of the system he had decided that the injunction of United States Judge Speer ordering the roads engaged in the rate war to restore the tariff in effect September 5th did not apply to this line, Col. H. M. Boykin, general agent of the road, said yesterday that all reduced rates via the Seaboard Air-Line applying on merchandise, cotton, or other traffic, will be withdrawn at 12:01 a. m., on Monday, the 28th, when the rates in force prior to September 5th will be restored.

The rates expiring on the 28th, Col. Boykin said, will be protected on all shipments in transit, either on through bills of lading, or those consigned to the Seaboard Air-Line's care for re-forwarding, on or before the 27th.

Pickpockets Reap a Harvest.

GREENSBORO, N. C. Sept. 18.—Pickpockets reaped a rich harvest here out of the immense crowd that assembled to hear Bryan. Fully a score of persons were robbed of sums ranging from $8 to $200. These thieves are following up the Bryan party, and are working the crowds in a prosessional style.

Killed in a Bar-room.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Sept. 18—At 3 o'clock this evening, in a bar-room, John H. Jordan, of Nash county, shot three times with a pistol and killed "Baldy" Catlett. Jordan has a wife and several children, his wife being a daughter of the late John Davis, of Battleboro. Catlett leaves a family.

The Slaughter of Govin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The State Department is manifesting active interest in the reported hacking to pieces by Spaniards in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American newspaper correspondent, and Consul-General Lee has demanded a full report on the affair from Captain-General Weyler. If the Spaniards are unable to refute the strong affidavits already in possession of this government, an apology and idemnity will be peremptorily called for. The State Department is informed that Govin, who had his American passport, and carried no arms, had lost his way, and was captured July 9th last by the Spanish colonel, Ocha, who had him bound to a tree and hacked to pieces with machetes, Consul-General Lee will press the matter to a conclusion as promptly as possible.

Another Bank Goes Under.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The private banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., the oldest in Central Pennsylvania, closed its doors this morning, the following notice, posted on the bank door, greeted the eyes of depositors this morning.

"To the Public: Owing to the general depression in business, the manifest impossibility of making collections, and with a view to affording the most ample protection to all our creditors, we have deemed it proper to close our doors and to suspend business. We have made an assignment to Mr. John Cree for the benefit of our creditors, and, with the time and opportunity thus afforded to convert our assets, we hope and expect to pay our creditors every dollar of indebtedness. We ask the patience and indulgence of all depositors, and the work of liquidation will be commenced at once.

GARDNER MORROW & Co.,
September 17, 1896."

Filibuster Three Friends Seized.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—The filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized this afternoon at Fernandina by the government authorities. The vessel had just taken on a large cargo of coal and provisions, and was on the point of leaving when the special custom inspector went aboard and took charge. It was supposed that the steamer was on the point of starting on another expedition to Cuba, arms and men to be taken aboard at sea.

Bridegroom an Embezzler.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15.—Chief Bookkeeper Richard H. Green, Jr., of the Farmers' National Bank of this city is a defaulter to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000. He has maintained an establishment in Baltimore for some time and lived lavishly on $1,000 a year. He returned last night from his wedding trip to Niagara, having married on Monday of last week. During this trip the defalcation was discovered.

Bloody Riot in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 21.—Three men dead two fatally wounded and two others injured, is the bloody result of a firee riot in this city early this morning. The shaft and engine house of the Coronado mine was attacked by striking miners at one o'clock. The buildings were fired and burned to the ground. An assault was also made on the Emmett mine, but the strikers were driven off before doing any damage. The mines, which were barricaded and guarded, were attacked by men armed with Winchesters, and dynamite was used. After the fire was well under way, the attacking party disappeared and are supposed to have taken to the hills.

Send us a short account of your meetings. We want to publish it. Send it the very day you have it.

POLITICAL POT-POURRI.

Condensed Mention of What People Are Saying and What Parties Are Doing.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—The fourth of Connecticut's political conventions was held to-day, when the Democratic State convention assembled to nominate Presidential electors and candidates for Governor, and the minor State officers. Politicians of all creeds have been awaiting this convention eagerly, because of the anomalous situation arising out of the spirited contest between Connecticut Democrats who are arrayed against one another along the lines of the gold and silver standards. The following is the ticket nominated: Governor, Joseph B. Sargent; Lieutenant-Governor, S. A. Crandall; Secretary of State, Homer S. Cummings; Treasurer, Adrian P. Ross; Comptroller, Edward M. Ripler.

After recess the platform was reported and adopted. It indorses the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democratic National convention and pledges earnest and faithful support to Bryan and Sewall.

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Dr. Crowe Nominated by Populists.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 15.—Dr. Gratton B. Crowe, of Birmingham, State leader of the Populists and President of the Alabama division of the American Protective Association, was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Ninth District Populist convention to-day. The Populist national platform was indorsed. Dr. Crowe, in a speech, said the Democrats could not find a man in their own party for President, and had to take one from the Populists who had voted for Weaver. He scored Sewall severely, and declared for allegiance to the Bryan and Watson ticket.

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Hill For Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Senator David B. Hill intends soon to announce that he will support Bryan and Sewall. This is authoritative. It is vouched for by no less a person than the Senator himself. He has written to friends here that after long consideration of what his course as a Democrat ought to be he has concluded that, bad as the Chicago platform is, and unacceptable as the ticket is in many respects, it is his duty to accept the decision of the national convention and support its candidates. In doing this the Senator is emphatic in his reiteration of the speech he made in the Chicago convention in opposition to the doctrine it was determined to put forth as the party faith. Senator Hill distinctly states that he does not withdraw nor depart from the language or the sentiments of the speech of protest he made at that time.

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New York Democratic State Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Democratic party of New York has not changed leaders. David B. Hill is still the supreme boss.

The Democrats closed their work early this afternoon by carrying out the Hill slate, with the exception of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who was not decided upon until within half an hour before the convention opened.

Elliot F. Danforth has been elected chairman of the State committee and Frank Campbell will be chosen National Committeeman in New York next Tuesday, to which place and time the State committee adjourned to-day. He would have been chosen to-day, but National Chairman Jones has not yet formally notified the committee of William Sheehan's resignation. That resignation was conveyed to Chairman Jones to-day.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Governor, John Boyd Thacher, of Albany; for Lieutenant-Governor, Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown; for Court of Appeals, Robert C. Titus, of Buffalo; Chairman State Committee, Elliot F. Danforth, of Chenango; National Committeeman, Frank Campbell, of Steuben.

The silver plank in the platform which was adopted by the Democratic State convention today reads:

"The Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the national convention held in Chicago, on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nominations there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic convention of 1896."

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Demand Caffery's Resignation.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15.—The Democratic convention of the Third district, was held to-day at Morgan City. It nominated Hon. Robert Broussard, of Lafayette, to succeed Congressman Andrew Price, who declined to stand for re-election. Mr. Broussard received 55, and his opponent, Judge A. C. Allen, 54 votes. Senator Caffery lives in this district. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we demand and require in behalf of an injured State and a betrayed party, that the Hon. Donelson Caffery return to the people and to the State he has ceased to represent the commission with which he has been entrusted by them.

"*Resolved*, That in the event the said Donelson Caffery should refuse to resign his seat in the United States Senate in disregard to this demand, we do hereby make known and proclaim to the American people that in behalf of the Democratic party, and of the good people of Louisiana, we disavow and repudiate every word that he may say, every act that he may perform, and every vote that he may give as a Senator from Louisiana."

What action Senator Caffery will take is not known, but it is not thought he will comply with the demand.

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Thos. Dixon as a Stumper.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Sept. 18.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who has created such a sensation in New York city by his political sermons, has signified his intention of making several speeches for sound money on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, before he takes the stump in Maryland and West Virginia.

Mr. Dixon declines to receive any compensation for his services, or even to have his expenses paid out of campaign funds, and says the principles involved in this campaign are so momentous that he feels it his duty to the country to take the stump for sound money, notwithstanding he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Dixon feels a keen interest in this section of the country, he having made his home here for the past three years, is the reason he will make so many speeches on the Eastern Shore.

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Senator Butler said yesterday that there were no serious difficulties in the way of fusion in the different States discussed by the campaign leaders the two previous days. Steps will be taken immediately to carry out the plans agreed upon, as far as possible. Senator Teller had quite a long conference with Senator Butler yesterday, but it was stated that there was nothing of definite interest to be given out for publication. There seems to have been some discussion while Chairman Jones was in the city about overcoming the difficulty of two Vice-Presidential candidates. Senator Butler called attention to Watson's Osceola speech, in which he stated that he did not wish to stand between Bryan and victory, but Senator Butler does not believe, from all one can gather, that Watson would be willing to withdraw unless Sewall agrees to do the same. He says he has heard nothing of placing Judge Clark, of North Carolina, on the ticket as a substitute.—Washington Post, Sept. 18th.

SEWALL'S STAR SINKS.

George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Western Branch of the Populist Party, Says the Only Way to Unite the Silver Forces Is to Substitute Watson for Sewall.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—George F. Washburne, chairman of the Western branch of the Populist National committee, when interviewed on the subject of the Maine election today, made the following statatement:

"The results are just what we expected. Maine is my native State, and I knew the sentiment there well. The vote has no more significance than Arkansas' reply to Vermont, except to emphasize how much of a burden the Democracy has in its Vice Presidential candidate."

"Do you think Mr. Sewall should withdraw?"

"I certainly do, and the State of Maine also says so. I agree with Tom Reed that 'Sewall's star sinks and Watson's rises.' The voice of Maine does not indicate any mismanagement of the campaign. It is no test of Bryan's popularity, or even of the silver issue. There is an undercurrent of feeling which pervades the nation in support of the claims of Mr. Watson's friends that he should be recognized. There is force to the statement that Mr. Sewall is no more our candidate than is Mr. Hobart. There is also significance in the attitude of the middle-of-the-road men who say 'No Watson, no Bryan.'

WILL ATTACK HIS RECORD.

"I know these men, as well as the Republicans, have accumulated a mass of evidence against Mr. Sewall, which they propose to make public, and which may force the Democratic party to a defense of Mr. Sewall's record during the closing days of the campaign, but so long as the issue can be kept upon silver, Mr. Bryan as a standard bearer of the allied forces, can keep the enemy on the run, and the Republicans realize this.

"Therefore, failing to win on principle, I believe the trump card will be to show in doubtful States the inconsistency of Mr. Sewall's record, and how much of a misfit he is on the Democratic ticket.

"It is possible for him to become the hero of the campaign by rising above personal ambition and declaring that the silver cause must win. If, on the other hand, he insists on continuing, and the attack on him should result in Bryan's defeat, he would be held responsible by an indignant people, and would be scorned and hated as the most unpopular man in America. Mr. Sewall cannot be forced off the ticket. It would be better for him to remain on than to retire in a way that would do his party injury, but he could declare in a patriotic way that the cause of silver lies nearer to his heart than personal advancement.

Now that THE CAUCASIAN has met the call—send in a club of ten at 10c. per copy—$1.00.

FUSION IN ILLINOIS

Between Democrats and Populist on State and Electoral Tickets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Complete fusion between the Democrats and Populists on State and electoral tickets was effected to-day at a meeting held at the Sherman House. Under the agreement reached the resignations of three Democratic electors, Thos. L. Casey and Geo. P. Foster, of Chicago, and Geo. L. Lecrone, of Effingham were tendered and accepted, and the vacancies filled by Populists. Andrew L. Maxwell, Populist, was substituted for State Auditor in place of Gore, withdrawn.

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Investigate, compare values; no special consideration is used. If great saving advantages are not suggested, don't buy. A broadside of business comes to us every day. A public quotation of our prices irritates our competitors—bargain-hunters benefited. Our impregnable position lays in close prices for good goods—smallest margin on everything.

AN AXIOMATIC FACT.

It costs 8 per cent. to do a credit business. Eight per cent. net profit satisfies us—a difference in favor of our customers.

This week we show great lines of American and European Dress goods.
Early opening new styles Fall and winter Cloaks and Capes.
Bargain showing in Blankets, Comforts and Woolen Underwear.
New things in up-to-date Neckwear.
Have you seen our 50c. Kid Gloves?

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Important Registration Notice.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of every voter registering this year, nor can too much publicity be given to the dates for registration, because every voter should be fully informed as to the time and place in order that he may properly qualify himself to perform the God-given right of casting his ballot—the highest privilege of an American citizen. In order that there might be no confusion as to the dates for registration, challenging, &c., the chairmen of the Republican, Populist and Democratic parties held a meeting and entered into an agreement about the matters in question. The agreement is very important and should be read by every voter. It is as follows:

It is agreed by the undersigned that the following is the proper construction of the election law of 1895, Acts '95, chapter 159, and we request the members of our respective parties to follow the same:

1st. In construing sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of said election law.

That all persons are entitled to register on Saturday, September 26th; on Saturday, October 3rd; on Saturday, October 10th; on Saturday, October 17th, and on these days only, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except as herewith provided—

On Saturday, October 24th, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except the right to challenge, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., any elector whose name may appear on the books.

On Saturday, October 31st, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except to hear and determine all challenges made on October 24th. The hearing shall be had between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in all precincts except those in incorporated towns and cities, when the hearing shall be had until 9 o'clock p. m.

That any person who comes of age between October 17th and election day, or who is entitled to register by reason of his residence in State or county, being sufficient time required by law, which time ripened after Saturday, October 17th, shall be entitled to register on election day and vote, and such persons who offer to register and vote on election day may be challenged and said challenge be heard on election day.

A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman Rep. St. Ex. Com.
HAL W. AYER,
Chairman P. P. St. Ex. Com.
CLEMENT MANLY,
Chairman Dem. St. Ex. Com.

Watson Captures the West.

Hon. Thos. E. Watson, People's Party candidate for Vice-President, is making a very strong impression in the West, where he has been canvassing for the last two weeks. He is quoted as putting the defeat of McKinley above every other consideration in this fight, which is truly the highest and most patriotic position that he could possibly take. He and Bryan are two of the finest stump speakers in America, and represent the people's side in this fight as well as no other two men in America could. A telegram received at People's Party headquarters from Hon. J. H. Edmisten, chairman of the People's Party State Committee of Nebraska, says: "Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, made the strongest speech at Lincoln to-day that has ever been made on Nebraska soil."

Silver Leaders Confer.

During the past week Chairman Jones and Senators Teller and Dubois have been in Washington to confer with Senator Faulkner, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and Senator Butler of the National People's Party Committee. Several long conferences were held, and it is believed that the whole ground was gone over, and that the campaign was thoroughly mapped out down to details. It is understood that the efforts of both National Committees will be used to get as thorough a co-operation of the silver forces as possible in every State in the Union. This general line of policy will be carried out even in those States where such co-operation is not necessary to defeat the gold men. Senators Teller and Dubois report the West in fine condition.

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Hard Times have struck everybody, and business is dull, so we have reduced the price of the Pocket Electropoise **60 per cent.** for the next few weeks. Call or write at once and take advantage of it.

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57 acres of improved land with good residence, outhouses, grist and flouring mills, cotton gin and press, saw mill with all machinery and fixtures necessary for the operation of the same, located on this land which is situated in Panther Branch township, Wake county, N. C., about 12 miles southeast of Raleigh, and is better known as "Gulley's Mills." This property can be bought cheap and on easy terms. Apply to
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., September 24, 1896.

"Your Subscription Has Expired."

This will be stamped upon your paper when your time is out. When you see this on your paper it is an invitation to renew. You can't afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN during the campaign. It will be the leader in the fight and you can't keep posted without it. Renew and get all your neighbors to subscribe.

The Pou-Strowd Canvass.

Mr. E. W. Pou and Hon. W. F. Strowd began their joint canvass in this county last Monday, speaking at Hutchin's store. The hour of speaking at each place will be two o'clock, except at Apex, where the speaking will begin at eleven o'clock.

They speak in Raleigh the night of the 24th.

The dates in Wake county are:

Hutchin's Store, Monday, Sept. 21; Cleavesville, Tuesday, Sept. 22; Wakefield, Wednesday, Sept. 23; Garner, Thursday, Sept. 24; Raleigh, (at night) Thursday, Sept. 24; Sextons, Friday, Sept. 25; Apex, Saturday, Sept. 26.

Hon. P. T. Massey, Republican candidate for Congress, has been invited to be present and take part in the discussions.

Pick-Pockets Reap a Harvest.

During Mr. Bryan's trip through North Carolina, a gang of pick-pockets managed to get into the crowd while the speaking was going on and ply their trade. We give a partial list of those who suffered from these "light fingered" people.

W. W. Pickard, Chapel Hill, $750; J. Mitchell, Wake Forest, $512; J. Williams, Ringwood, $110; F. C. Gathers, Millbrook, $22; C. M. Pepper, correspondent of the New York Herald, $27; J. Wiley Winston, Youngsville, $15; W. B. Upchurch, Mr. Davis, Norfolk, $87; H. A. Gordon, Pittsboro; Capt. C. M. Cooke; Judge Spier Whitaker; A. C. Green, ex-State Senator; M. Ballenger, of Varina; J. R. Taylor, Park Hotel; Mr. C. Johnson; D. T. Moore and some others whose names were not made known.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL) *Notary Public.*

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Congressman Martin's Appointments.

Hon. Charles H. Martin, nominee for Congress of the Peoples Party for the Sixth District will address the people at the following times and places on this subject: "The Financial System of the United States, or a great goldbug robber that has robbed the people of over FIVE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS and is still ROBBING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, or, Hard Times, their True Cause and True Remedy."

Charlotte, September	25th.
Huntersville, September	26th.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

17th Senatorial District.

Composed of Granville and Person counties, will hold its convention at Berea, Thursday, Oct. 1st for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate.

WM. MERRITT, Chairman Peoples Party Executive Committee.

Johnston County Fusion Ticket.

The following ticket was named by the Populists and Republicans of Johnston:

Senate, J. W. Snipes, Pop; House, T. T. Massey, Pop; John Sanders, Pop; Register of Deeds, G. F. Woodall, Pop; Treasurer, J. D. Massey, Pop; Sheriff, C. B. Waddell, Rep; Coroner, Dr. J. B. Parker, Rep; Surveyor, N. G. Massey, Rep; Commissioners, Dr. E. D. Sneed, K. H. Parker and W. R. Creech.

Township Convention.

At a meeting to appoint delegates, the Buncombe county convention of the Peoples Party met at Asheville, the 19th inst. The people assembled on Sand Hill, in Lower Hominy township. The meeting being called to order, the Rev. J. M. Hawkins was called to preside and Joseph W. Holden acted as secretary. The following resolutions were entered into:

We endorse the national platform of the Peoples Party at the meeting at St. Louis, and the candidates nominated, and we endorse the platform of the Peoples Party at the Raleigh convention, August 13, and names for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and others and all the proceedings of that meeting.

We ask the next General Assembly to enact a law requiring the county commissioners to establish a dispensary for Buncombe county.

Also to enact that jurors summoned and who attend at the time required by the summons, shall be paid per diem and mileage whether used as a juror for trial of the case or not.

Also to enact to increase the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace.

The delegates selected named, are as follows: Robert Cannon, A. J. Benson, Wilkerson Bryson, Fidelia Cannon, J. W. Holder, T. J. Candler, John Case, Thos. Jemison, Calvin Seay, J. Crook, R. T. Hyatt, Henry Seay, Samuel Miller, Clarence McKinney, J. Daniels, Adams Penly, G. W. Ingle, Alvin Penly, E. Britt, M. Parker, J. B. Pratt, Lafayette Ingle, Harley Ingle, Elsie Holcombe, D. F. Muse, J. R. Jones, Thomas Case, William Creasman, Richard Holcombe, Mike Courtney, James Bishop, Lee Lewis, Dr. D. Gudger, A. L. Henry, Thos. Dantz, John Seay, W. L. Henry, and all other Populists in the township are requested to attend, as we have very important business before the convention. We want all present that can attend.

J. M. HAWKINS, Ch'mn.
G. W. HOLDEN, Sec'ty.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every township ought to send at least one club of subscribers—10c. per copy in Clubs of Ten.

Raleigh's Big Demonstration.

(Continued From First Page.

tions of affections and interest come very near keeping me from getting into the place of speaking or out of it, yet I feel as your own great statesman Vance once said about it. (Great Applause.) Some one asked him if it don't nearly kill him to have the people pulling him around and shaking hands with him, etc., and he said, 'yes, it did nearly kill me, but if they did not do it, it would have entirely killed me.' (Applause.) So while it is rather hard sometimes to bear up under all the affection that is bestowed upon a candidate it is a great deal easier to get along with it than it would be to travel through this State and get along without it. (Applause.) I am glad to talk to you a little while tonight. We have a cause which we believe is just, one which we are willing to present to the people, one which we believe the people will accept and adopt, because we believe that the triumph of the principles upon which the campaign is being fought will be for the best interests of all concerned. I am informed that the Republican National committee has sent out circulars to various religious papers and organizations calling attention to a danger which they say threatens these religious organizations if we have the free coinage of silver. I want you to remember that the Republican party, and the Republican speakers, and the Republican candidates, most of all these have denounced the Democrats for trying to array class against class. I want to say to you that the Republican party is doing more in this country to-day to array class against class than any party that ever existed in the United States. (Applause.) The Republican party is appealing to every class or nearly every class and attempting to array class against others. They appeal to the laboring man and tell him that the gold standard gives him a high priced dollar for his wages, without telling him that it also makes it impossible for a very large number of men who want to labor to get a chance to earn one of those high priced dollars. (Applause.) Out in our State the Republican committee of one of the counties appealed to the school teachers trying to show them that a gold standard was a good thing for them, thereby trying to get the school teachers against the rest of the people, and now they have appealed to the church organizations and church papers and are now trying to array them against the free coinage of silver. Well, I could stand an appeal made by the advocates of the gold standard to almost any class better than appeal made to the preachers and teachers of religion. If there is one thing that the church people of this country could afford to array themselves against it is the gold standard as it is being advocated to the American people at this time. (Applause.) And yet the Republican party is appealing to the church people to take their place upon the side of the gold standard. How things have changed in the last eighteen hundred years. Look at the people who are at the head of the gold standard propaganda in the United States. Look at the bondholding class and the money changing class, the brokerage class of New York, who are trying to fasten a gold standard upon the people of this country, not openly but secretly and in disguise and then turn back eighteen hundred years when the meek and lowly Saviour threw the same kind of people out of his temple because they had made his house a den of thieves (great applause) and then think that these people come and appeal to the ministers of the gospel and the church papers to save them from the wrath to come. (Laughter and applause.) My friends, when certain ministers of the gospel denounce the great mass of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers have denounced these advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great aggregations of wealth, I remind them that when the Saviour was here it was the common people who heard him gladly, the very people whom these ministers today call anarchists and socialists. (Great applause.) My friends, when I find—there are many of them, but they are quite conspicuous—when I find these men casting their lot upon that side and exhausting abusive language in their description of the great masses of the people of this country, I feel like saying to them that if they will take their chances with Dives, I will risk my chances with Lazarus. (Great applause.) This money question is a question which concerns every one of you, and you have a right to consider what has been done and what will be done and decide whether you want to support the present financial policy or not.

HOW BOND ISSUES ARE FORCED.

"Remember that in this campaign those who are in favor of the Republican ticket want to be sure that they will have a President who will carry out the plans and policies of the present President of the United States (great applause), and what is the present policy? The Democratic party in its platform has denounced the issue of bonds in time of peace. It has denounced the trafficking with those syndicates which save the nation's honor from time to time at a very high price. (Laughter and applause.) The Populist Party and the Silver party united in this denunciation. Did the Republican party in its platform denounce the bond issue? No my friends, and why not? Because the leaders of the Republican party have always supported the present financial policy all the way through, and therefore, they cannot now array themselves against it. And do you know how that financial policy has been carried out? Such is my confidence in the patriotism of the American people that I believe that if they knew all that has gone on, and understood what will go on under the operation of the present financial policy, they would rise in almost unanimous protest against it. Let me call your attention to what has been done. The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold and silver. The Secretary of the Treasury has the option. If you doubt it you can read the testimony of Secretary Carlisle given before the appropriation committee of the House on the 21st day of January, 1895. There he was asked why the government should not exercise the option and he explained that it had been the custom for some years to let the note-holders have the option and if the Secretary were to change the precedent, not the law, the administrative policy would in his judgment work great harm; admitting that the law gives the right and declaring the administrative policy for years had been to surrender the right given it under the law. It means that the United States Treasury is at the mercy of those who desire to draw out the gold and force an issue of bonds. It means that instead of having the amount of bonds determined by the tax-payers of this country, the amount of bonds will be determined by those who want to buy bonds, the syndicates which want to profit by bond issues. Let me show how it is possible. When Mr. Carlisle issued the first fifty million dollars of bonds he asked for bids, and he stated that only gold would be received for those bonds. Suppose a man had gone into the Treasury department and said to him, 'Mr. Secretary, I have a thousand dollars in greenbacks and Treasury notes, I want to buy a thousand dollars worth of bonds,' the Secretary would have said to him, 'I can't let you have any bonds for greenbacks and Treasury notes.' 'Why?' the man would say, 'aren't these greenbacks and Treasury notes good?' Yes, they are good for some things, but not good to buy bonds with, these bonds are issued to get gold and therefore you must bring gold here or you can't get bonds.' If the man wanted bonds he could simply say, 'All right, if you won't give me bonds for these greenbacks and Treasury notes, I will deposit them right now and demand their redemption in gold.' The Secretary would say, 'All right that is what we are here for,' and hand out. The man would say, 'Do I understand you have some bonds you want to sell for gold?' 'Yes,' Well here is the gold, now let me have the bonds. (Applause.) Isn't that a simple operation? That is the substance of what has been done. When the first fifty millien dollars of bonds were issued they threw out eighteen millions of dollars of gold to pay for the bonds so that to the extent of eighteen million dollars the government had no more gold than it had to begin with, and yet we had agreed to pay interest upon eighteen million dollars of bonds. And when he issued the second batch they drew out a larger percentage than they did for the first batch, and then made what is known as the 'Rothschild contract,' and the only excuse that I know for that contract was that when we sold bonds at home they had to furnish the gold to buy bonds with. So they sold the bonds abroad so as to avoid the necessity of paying out the gold which they were to receive. It simply enlarged the circle and before the time was up, during which this syndicate agreed to take compassion on the American people and look out for them, if they could, before that time was up some of the very bonds which went across the ocean at $1.04½ to bring gold to this country, came back to this country and were paid for in gold at more than $1.20, and that gold went out of the country. (Applause.) You see this is financiering, my friends. Sell bonds at $1.04 in order to get gold into the country and send out more gold than you get for the same bonds. Then they issued a hundred million dollars more of bonds, making altogether two hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars in bonds. And when the last batch of bonds were sold I want to call your attention to what was done. They say that the people are not able to understand the money question. That it must be turned over to a few great financiers who have made a study of the business. I wonder if there is any greater financier than J. Pierpont Morgan; that is the man who has been sponsor to the Treasury on two or three occasions. Let me show you what a safe man he is to consult in regard to the financiering of this country. You will remember when it was understood that these bonds were to be sold at private sale, Mr. Morgan organized a syndicate which was to take these bonds at about 105 and a good deal was said about the matter in the papers. And finally it was decided to sell the bonds at public auction. What did the syndicate do? Did it put its bid for 105 as it would at private sale? No; but within fifteen minutes of the hour of the opening of the bids the head of the syndicate presented a bid of more than 110½. When he found he couldn't get the government to sell the bonds at 105, he raised his bid more than five millions of dollars on the transaction and they call that shrewdness. This is financiering, and they don't criticise a man who would try to take advantage of the government for five million dollars, but if a man would attempt to rob the people of the United States of one hundred dollars, they would put him in the penitentiary because he would be so pitiable an object he ought to be punished. There is a great deal of differences in trying to injure the government in a small and large degree. There is a great deal of truth in what Cicero said. He said to his son: Don't go into the retail business, the retail business is a small business, a common business, a vulgar business; go into the wholesale business. That is a respectable business.' (Laughter) So these people think that to plunder the government on a small scale is a mean and contemptible business, but to plunder it on a large scale rises a man to a position where he becomes a financier and must be taken into the councils of the nation. (Applause.) I saw something in one of the New York papers which purported to relate an actual transaction. You remember when the last issue of bonds was made they drew out gold rapidly to buy the bonds with. Why, some people said, that it was a fact that five hundred and fifty millions of dollars were bid for bonds, and that fact was an evidence that there was a great deal of gold in the country. It was not an evidence of any such thing. I read of one man who had a postage stamp and he wrote and made a bid for a large amount of bonds, and having made a high bid he got the bonds and then sold them to somebody willing to take them off his hands, and made a large profit without investing anything at all, and among the people who bid for the bonds with an idea that their bids would be accepted, they thought if they were accepted they would buy the gold to pay for the bonds. And they bought it of the bankers, and the broker went to the Treasury in some instances and get the gold to sell to the people who were going to buy the bonds, and this New York paper told of one transaction where the broker took greenbacks and Treasury notes to the mint to a large extent and drew out the gold and was dividing it and they were going to take it back to another window and get the bonds, but the agent of the government saw him and told him that he couldn't do that. He said: 'You cannot use this office for a brokerage establishment.' 'Why,' said the broker, 'I can take this gold across the street to my office and then let them bring it back again.' 'Yes,' answered the agent, 'You can do that, but you cannot divide it here.' By that time the broker was getting mad. What is the use of doing that? What is the use of making me pay the drayage across the street and back?' He was getting mad and he continued: 'I tell you what is the matter with you, you are standing in with that drayage man, that is what is the matter with you; you want to make me hire him.' (Laughter.) That is an instance, my friends, that is reported in a great daily paper. (Applause and laughter.) My friends, I only stated that to illustrate the absurdity of issuing bonds to buy gold and then furnishing the gold to buy bonds with. You can keep it up indefinitely. And it makes me think of a deception a mother practiced upon her boy. The boy was taking some medicine and a stranger said to him, 'Do you like that medicine?' 'No, sir,' answered the boy, 'Well you take it very nicely.' 'Well, the boy said, 'mother gives me five cents every time I take it.' 'What do you do with your money?' 'Put it in the bank.' 'What do you do with the money in the bank?' 'O, mamma uses that to buy more medicine with. (Laughter and applause.) It seems to me that illustrates exactly what goes on down there, and yet they call that financiering. And if we protest against it. 'Why,' they say 'what is the use of listening to those people? they don't know any thing about financiering, they are not business men.'

"My friends, I think it is time our people were becoming business men enough to understand how the government is run and whose interest it is run in. You take the government out of the hands of those who have been running it in the interest of a few people and run it in the interest of the great majority of the people. (Applause.) And if we say a word against any financial policy they call us agitators, and all the blame of the financial conditions is placed upon our shoulders. I read a statement made by a number of prominent bankers in St. Louis. It was published on last Saturday morning, and in this statement these bankers announced to the public that because of the agitation of the silver question they would not be able to furnish gold to those who wanted it, but in their judgment within fifteen days after a correct settlement of this money question, they would be able to furnish gold. That it was the agitation that had given them trouble. Why, my friends, if you will read the platforms adopted by four Republican conventions last summer, you will find that they denounce the agitation of the money question. Not satisfied with having run this government their way, they now complain because we are not satisfied with the way we are running it, and they cry out and want us to be made satisfied, and when we are not satisfied, to drive us until we are satisfied. (Applause.) Blame agitation? Why, my friends, they are doing as they usually do. This difficulty is not due to agitation. Agitation is here because of the difficulty that existed before the agitation began. (Applause.) I wonder what kind of a government these anti-agitators think we have in this country. How are people going to remedy anything except by discussion, and all discussion is agitation, and when I find a man who denounces agitation, I find a man who does not understand the institutions under which he lives, and my friends if our opponents who are so afraid of agitation, had their way about it they would make a penal offence for any man to criticise the financial policy fastened on this country. (Great Applause.) These New York financiers tell us that we must not agitate ourselves, because we will disturb their business, but you ask them how they know their business will be disturbed and they tell you they have just heard from London. (Laughter.) You sift the gold standard policy down and you will find that back of it all is the assertion that unless our financial policy is satisfactory to the foreign financiers that we can't get any money from them in this country. But I say to you, my friends, that if our financial policy is shaped by foreigners that the time will come when we will be so deeply in debt that we will never be able to repay our debts to the foreigners.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

"But, my friends, I must not dwell longer on this phase of the question. I want you to understand that we have engaged in a great life and death struggle between two financial policies, Our opponents instead of coming out in an open field to wage an open warfare in favor of the gold standard, under the cover of international bi-metallism have attempted to fasten this gold standard permanently upon the people of the United States, and as against that proposition to maintain the gold standard until foreigners come to our relief, the Democrats and Populists and Silver Party, these three have agreed upon a plank demanding the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation (great applause) and you, when you, come to cast your ballot, will have to take your stand on one side or the other. There is a great breaking up of parties on the subject. Heretofore the two great parties have satisfied themselves with ambiguous phraseology. In 1892 the Republican party said that the American people from tradition and interest are in favor of bimetallism, and then they put in qualifiying words, and the people who were elected on that platform went down and carried the gold standard a little further. And the Democratic party declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver on equal terms and without charge for coinage, and yet those elected on that platform went down and carried the gold standard a little further. But in the present year those who stand behind the gold standard and those who fight for it behind false pretenses, went to the Republican convention and adopted a platform declaring in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard until international bi-metallism could be secured, and the same influence which dominated the Republican convention attempted to dominate the Democratic convention and secure a plank identical in meaning, if not identical in words, but at last the issue has been brought before the people. At last we have the line drawn so a man can take his place on one side or the other, and the result is that a great many Republicans who had hoped to secure bi-metallism in the Republican party have now given up hope and have joined those who demand the immediate restoration of free coinage, and some in the Democratic party who had sought to further the gold standard by secret means have now, when that policy is no more in the Democratic party, a few of these have joined with the Republican party and some who have not gone all the way have stopped at the half way point to catch their breath before going the rest of the way. But, my friends, we have the issues drawn. (Great applause.)

CANNOT DISGUISE THE ISSUE.

You may rest assured that the lines that are drawn are not there temporarily. This is a permanent alignment, and the man who leaves the Democratic party today, when that party is taking up its fight for the common people, the man who leaves us in the midst of the fight must understand that if he comes back he must come in sack cloth and ashes. (Great applause). And not only that, but he must come back and bring back with him fruits meet for repentance. There is no disguising the issue. These men who are employed by trusts and syndicates and combinations cannot leave the Democratic party and put it on the ground that they are doing it for their country's good. Oh, no, my friends, these people are leaving the Democratic party not for their country's good; they are leaving it for their party's good. (Laughter). I ask my friends to take this money question and apply it to your condition. If you are interested in having dollars go up, if you are interested in having money dear, then you can cast your influence on the side of the gold standard, but if you are a producer of wealth, if you are interested in purchasing property or exchanging the property for money, then, my friends, you must cast your influence on the side of those who would give the people a sufficient quantity of money to do business with. There are some people who say we can get along with less money than we used to. There was a banker down in Oklahoma who made that sort of a statement. He told it to one of his depositors. "Why," he said, "you don't need money like you used to. You deposit money in my bank, you get a check, the check goes through various hands, and finally some one brings it here and deposits it, and I transfer the amount from one account to the other and no money changes hands at all. The depositor says, 'I am mighty glad to hear that. I have been depositing my money here all the time, and I have always thought that it was important for me to have money, and you say it is not, I will draw out my money (laughter) and go on checking just as I did before. 'Well,' the banker said, 'in your case that won't work.' (Laughter). No, my friends, it won't work, and the very people that tell you that money is not important, these very people find money the most important, if you owe it to them and cannot pay it. (Applause.) Money is important, my friends, and if you go out to buy money with what you have to sell, you cannot buy it until you find the money in the country, and if your laws are such as to lessen the volume of money, then you make it harder for you to find the money that you need, and there never was a time in the history of the world when as much was due in debts as now. And if you owe debts and have got to pay debts, you have got to sell property for whatever is necessary to get the money to pay those debts with, and the result is that the gold standard has brought an unfair gain to the men who own money and hold contracts payable in dollars, while it has added an unjust burden to the people who owe dollars and have to sell property in order to get dollars to pay these debts with. And not only does this gold standard work an injury to all those who are great enough in money, but the gold standard works an injury to society, because when you make money dear you encourage the hoarding of money. When prices are falling and money is rising a man can better afford to lock his money up in a vault and gain the rise than invest his money in property and risk a loss in the value of the property. You are making the property not worth having, and everybody is trying to turn property into money. And while the gold standard lasts that condition must remain and times must be hard, and hard times mean more idle men, and more idle men means more destitute men, and more destitute men means at last more criminal men, and yet the gold standard men appeal to the ministery to increase crimes. (Great applause and cheering.)

"Now, my friends, I have talked tonight longer than the time I had allowed myself. (Cries of 'Go on, go on.) I must leave this question to the discussion of others, begging you simply to do what is best for yourselves, your families and your country, and those who are candidates will be willing to abide the results. I thank you for your kind attention." (Great applause and cheering.)

DINNER AT THE PARK.

At the end of his speech there was a great demonstration, and in the midst of the cheering Mr. Bryan was carried to the Park Hotel, where an elegant dinner was served to him and his escort. The hotel and all the adjacent streets were packed with people and it was all that the people could do to preserve order. But the crowd was good natured and only wanted to see Mr. Bryan.

After dinner a number of ladies and gentlemen were introduced to him in the main corridor of the hotel. He and his party stepped from the hotel door into the hollow square formed by the soldiers, and they marched rapidly to the depot, where Mr. Bryan at once boarded the train. The people climbed to the car windows to look at him, mothers held their babies up to let him shake their tiny hands, and girls threw flowers to him. He received it all with the utmost good nature. It was some minutes before the train could leave the station, the press of the crowd was so great.

At 9:30 o'clock the "Bryan Special" left for Goldsboro, the cheers of the enthusiastic crowd ringing in Mr. Bryan's ears until he was out of hearing."

Where a Democratic Speaker Failed to Get an Audience.

AUBURN, N. C., Sept. 19.—Mr. Editor, Dear Sir: I wish to give you the full size of the Democratic speaking in our township (St. Mary). Mr. Aycock, nominee for State Treasurer, and Ed. Pou, nominee for Congress, being billed to speak at Auburn on the 18th, Mr. Aycock arrived on the 12 m. train and as he began looking around his face began to grow longer, and within a few minutes time he looked as though he had lost his knife. By actual count there were four Democrats present, two of whom were from Johnston county and the other two live in Auburn and some Pops who happened to go to the postoffice. But later in the day his face commenced to get back in shape, as he had heard of a fruit party at an academy in the neighborhood for the benefit and pleasure of the young people, old widowers etc. He realizing this was his only opportunity to get a hearing in St. Marys, he took advantage of it. He commenced to speak about 8:30 p. m. and spoke until ten. He commenced by arraigning the Republican party and he gave them down the country for the obnoxious laws that were now standing on our statute books, and left out the best part of his speech by not telling that audience of young people what a good chance the Democrats had in '92 with 148 majority to wipe out those bad laws and enact good ones in there stead. In his concluding remarks he prayed that the Allwise Ruler of Heaven and Earth might direct the people to vote for the party and men who had done, and who promised the most good for the common people. We believe his prayers are being answered for we heard one Democrat say he was converted and believed St. Marys would go almost solid for the Hon. W. H. Worth and the Peoples Party nominees. J. W. H.

MRS. SENATOR WARREN.

Why Paine's Celery Compound is Famed in Washington Families.

Many persons out of health have found an excuse in hot weather for doing nothing toward getting well.

"I will wait until fall," they have promised themselves.

It is now time, if ever, in thousands of cases, to keep that promise.

Nothing should now interfere with building up the weakened nerves.

Now is the time of year when rheumatism and neuralgia must be cured, when debility and nervousness must be checked, when bad health must be mended—if one hopes to get well.

The natural, unchecked course of disease is from bad to worse as the fall and winter wear on.

It is not that rheumatism, neuralgia, insomnia, and kidney troubles are hard to cure—Paine's celery compound has made a host of sufferers well—but people make themselves chronic invalids by neglecting the first symptoms of disease.

Thousands of lives that are now fast wearing out, would be prolonged if Paine's celery compound were in each instance used to stop those ominous pains over the kidneys, to build up the rundown nervous strength, and cure permanently those more and more frequently recurring attacks of headache and indigestion.

There is absolute relief from nervous prostration, sleeplessness, poor appetite, growing thinness and loss of vigor and strength, in Paine's celery compound.

This most remarkable of all known remedies has won the sincere approval of the most progressive part of the community. Here is a testimonial recently received from the wife of U. S. Senator E. F. Warren, of Wyoming, whose distinguished services for the country's best farming interests are so well known:

"I was persuaded to try your Paine's celery compound in the early spring when in a very run down condition. The duties devolving the wife of an official in public life are naturally very exhausting and I was tired out and nervous when I commenced using the remedy. I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I received from its use, and can truthfully say that I am in almost perfect health again. If I ever find myself running down again I shall certainly give it another trial and will in the meantime recommend it to every one needing it."

It is a fact verified by the practice of the best physicians, and by thousands of personal testimonials that Paine's celery compound makes new, pure blood, builds up the nervous system, and cures disease where all other remedies have failed.

Its absolute reliability is shown by its steady employment by trained physicians and in homes made happy by its unquestioned power of making people well.

VOICE OF THE WORKERS.

A Canvass of Men Employed on New Buildings—How They'll Vote.

New York World.]

Reporters for the World recently made a canvass among the workingmen employed on new buildings in this city to ascertain their preferences for President. Of those seen, 120 were willing to give their views, and of this number only six were as yet undecided. There were 45 Republicans, 43 Democrats, 15 Socialists, 9 who did not give their former political affiliations, and the rest scattering.

The canvass showed that of the 120, 34 are for McKinley and 64 for Bryan.

Of the Republican workingmen seen 50 per cent. will vote for Bryan. Of the Democrats less than 15 per cent. are for McKinley and only 7 per cent. for Palmer. The total defection from the Democratic vote for McKinley and Palmer is less than 21 per cent. Of the Socialists three will vote for Bryan and Watson, the rest adhering to their own ticket. Most of the nine men who did not give their former political preferences are new voters. Of these six are for McKinley and three for Bryan.

Vanderbilt's Mountain Home.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Sept. 16.—Work on Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion is nearly completed, only some finishing touches remain to be put on the interior decorations. Mr. Carl Bitters, the New York sculptor, is expected shortly to superintend the sculpture work of the interior of the mansion. Models have arrived for the great fieze which will be in the banquet hall.

The subject is a hunting scene—some thirty figures, with horses and dogs returning from the chase, accompanied by a van of game, which is preceded by musicians playing on bag-pipes and other instruments. The costumes and characters are of the Fourteenth Century. Mr. Bitters will personally superintend the carving.

Joseph C. Sibley Renominated.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 17.—Hon. Joseph C. Sibley was formally nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Congress from this district to-day. The conferees from Erie and Crawford counties met at Conneaut Lake and complied with instructions imparted by the Democratic convention of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district. The Populist conference met at Union City last Saturday and placed Mr. Sibley in nomination as their candidate for Congress.

Will Accept Next Week.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 18.—Mr Bryan, when asked as to whether he had received Chairman Allen's letter informing him of his nomination by the Peoples party, said he had read the letter as published but had not received the formal one written by Senator Allen. Mr. Bryan said he probably would send his acceptance early next week.

If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

AGENTS WANTED.

Within the next few weeks we are desirous of securing a good business man in every county in Eastern North Carolina to manage and supervise the sale of the

Ordway Portable Spring Bed.

No experience is required. The only requirements are live, energetic business men who desire honest and profitable employment.

Agents Make $100 per Month

by supervising the sale and delivering of Springs by sub-agents who work under their directions. Agents need not leave their office or neglect any business in which they may now be engaged.

No one need apply who does not mean business and can furnish good references. For particulars, address,

BUTLER BROTHERS,
Sole Managers for North Carolina,
CLINTON, N. C.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S **Steel & Pennyroyal Pills** are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

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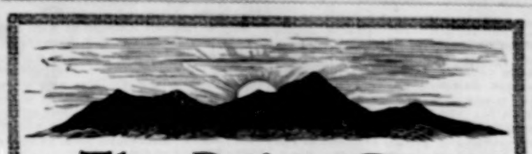
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, ALWAYS reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

FREE!
I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hofmann's recipe that will develop SMALL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, J. A. KOESER, Box 1619, Kalamazoo, Mich.
DR. HOFMANN.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.



The Dying Day

finds many a weary woman's work undone—many a task but just begun. This need not be. When work crowds the day, shorten the work—don't lengthen the day.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

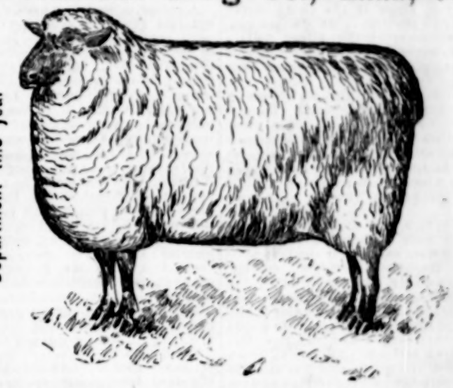
used for cleaning, keeps your work a day ahead of time—keeps you young. Cleans everything. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL
THIS YEAR TO
The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year



And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

BLANKETS SHOULD NEVER BE WASHED EXCEPT BY A BLANKET MANUFACTURER.

If you have blankets you want cleaned, the Chatham M'f'g Co. will wash, bleach, reknap and bind them in silk ribbon for only One Dollar a pair. They will look like new blankets.

OCCONEECHEE FARM J.S.C.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS. ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us.

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ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N C

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,
.....AND OTHER WASTING

DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkable successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975
Skipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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Booksellers.
RALEIGH, N. C.
PROMPTNESS GIVEN ALL ORDERS
CATALOGUE FREE

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 20th day of December, 1887, by W. S. Ray and wife, C. A. Ray, to John M. Crenshaw, which mortgage is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wake county, in Book 101, page 71, I shall sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, October 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands described in said morgage deed as follows: Lying in Wake county, North Carolina, and Oak Grove township. Lying on the waters of Laurel Creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Gray, J. R. Ray, A. D. Rogers, and others, it being the land upon which the said Willis S. Ray now lives, containing one hundred and six acres more or less.

JNO. M. CRENSHAW.
FLEMING & MOFFITT, Attorneys.

Bryan Our Guest.

(Continued from first page.)

ard permanently, and the reason I believe it, is that the men who put that in never made an effort to have the gold standard abandoned. Those who framed that platform have been advocating the gold standard as the standard civilization and telling you that we had out grown the use of silver. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why abandon it? Those who prate most about international bimetallism are the ones who do not want it. They are in the position of a defendant in a law suit who is always ready for a continuance or a hung jury." (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan then went over some of the arguments used by him before and continued as follows: "I denounce the idea some seem to have that the government has a right to lessen the volume of money, but no right to increase it. I denounce as false and infamous the doctrine that the government has a right to starve the people by taking their money from them, but has no power to feed them by increasing their supplies. When they tell you that you ought to invoke legislation for the purpose of increasing the volume of currency, tell them you are following the example set in 1873 when the money owning classes invoked the power of legislation to strike down a portion of the nation's money in order to raise the value of the other portion. (Great applause.)

"If they can appeal to the law to take away some of the money you had, why can you not appeal to the law to place you back where you were? (Applause.)

"They say cheap silver dollars will come in and run the gold dollar out and then money will become so scarce the silver dollar will be worth more than the gold dollar. Just think of it. Don't you know if the cheap silver dollars run the dear gold dollars out, the very moment the silver dollars become dearer than the gold some of the cheap gold dollars will come back and run the dear silver dollars out. (Applause.) They think we are going to repeal the Gresham law. (Laughter.) But I must close. It is a great temptation to talk a long while when I find as enthusiastic an audience as this and that is the reason I have been talking a long while all along the line. (Applause and a voice: Stay all night.")

Mr. Bryan spoke to them for more than an hour without exertion, and his voice went easily over the vast multitude. On the platform sat Cy. Watson and Mr. Guthrie, who, by the bye, rode down together in the procession; Hal. W. Ayer, Judge Spier Whitaker, and Chairman Manly. He would have spoken longer had not the time for leaving arrived. He was as fresh as a boy at the finish, and was at once rushed through to his carriage and to the station

Mr. Bryan was now enjoying every moment of his ovation. For he had been put on the Pullman car perfectly equipped by Col. Carr with every comfort, and no longer had to take chances for food and rest. He seemed to take much pleasure in his new surroundings. There are three forward special coaches besides the Pullman.

Many Short Speeches.

Between Ashville and Statesville Mr. Bryan spoke at Black Mountain, Old Fort, Marion, Morganton and Hickory. There were large and enthusiastic crowds at Marion and Morganton, the former place being ablaze with bonfires of tar-barrels.

At Hickory there was another ovation. Here Mr. Bryan spoke from the stand just above Hickory Inn and the crowd was densly packed. The ground was brilliantly illuminated to the rails of the stand. Conservative estimates put the crowd there at ten thousand at least. A tempting banquet had been spread by the noble women of the town who are said to be unanimous for Bryan.

A fine band was on the stand and the speech was received with cheers and wrapt attention.

Mr. Bryan spoke over half an hour and would have spoken longer but was cut off by three sharp whistles from the engine, which was running behind schedule time.

After the Hickory address the nominee went to Charlotte, where he is to speak at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY

At Charlotte.—Thursday

September 17.—Mr. Bryan awoke in Charlotte this morning greatly refreshed—bright as a new silver dollar just from the mint.

Just before Mr. Bryan reached Charlotte last night, Col. Julian S. Carr, who, as chairman of the committee on reception, is the host in charge of the train through the State, ordered the two last cars to be switched off, and left in the yard for the night. He was starting on the longest and best night's rest he had had for a long time, so carefully had his wishes and comfort been looked to during the day and so sensibly had the arrangements for his rest been made by Col. Carr. One of the press reporters, who have been with him since he left Nebraska, says that at no place have they received such commonsense courtesies as those extended him in North Carolina.

The morning broke cloudy in Charlotte, and many feared rain, but, later, the sky was plumed and tinged with a cool blue and at 8:30 one of balmiest of Southern September mornings was poised above the city.

Mr. Bryan was up in good time getting to the stand even before some of the committee and the newspaper men. He was accompanied from the depot, in a carriage, drawn by four horses, by his Excellency Gov. Carr, Col. Julian S. Carr, and Capt. Thomas S. Robertson. The escort was the Hornet's Nest Riflemen. A handsomely decorated and large and strong stand had been erected in Vance Park and the people stood in a solid mass all around it covering nearly the entire park. There are various estimates of the crowd but 15,000 would be near right. Col. Oliver Dockery was one of those on the stand.

Mr. Bryan showed his night's sleep plainly and it refreshed his friends to see him again in cool possession of his phenomenal buoyancy. He was handsomely introduced by his Excellency, Gov. Carr.

Mr. Bryan spoke for nearly an hour, but found enough time in the midst of his argument, to throw in some eloquent local color. The people took up his words with a shout when he referred to Charlotte as an appropriate place for the second Declaration of Independence on the part of the American people; to the hornet's nest that any foreign nation would encounter which tried to shape the policy of this country; and, lastly, in his closing sentences, to the duty of the people whose "ears yet caught the echoes of that great man, their lamented Vance." This sentiment was received with huzzas, after which Mr. Bryan was driven very rapidly to the train, and was off within twenty minutes, there being thousands at the station waving their hats as the train pulled out. Mention should be made of the large proportion of ladies in the audience at the Park, as there has been at every place he has stopped in North Carolina. Mr. Bryan seemed to notice and appreciate this very much, and referred to it at Salisbury.

From Charlotte the train continued its journey towards Raleigh, stopping at Salisbury, Concord, Lexington, Greensboro, Durham, and several other stations on the line. At each point named Mr. Bryan made brief addresses and great crowds were on hand all along the route to greet the Presidential candidate. The special Bryan train reached Raleigh almost on time and here a grand ovation awaited it. Of the Raleigh demonstration and Mr. Bryan's speech we will give a full account elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Bryan left Raleigh at 9:20 p. m., the train bearing the Presidential nominee and party making a short stop at Selma, where Mr. Bryan spoke for a few minutes. The special arrived at Goldsboro at 11:20 p. m. and the candidate's private car was switched off the train and hauled about a mile below Goldsboro and remained there for the night.

Col. Julian S. Carr, who has been looking after the physical comfort of Mr. Bryan during his progress through the State regretted very much that the plans of the good Goldsboro people had to be at all interfered with, for on the speaking-stand, there were many of the beautiful women and young girls of the town in gay colors. But Mr. Bryan heard all the demonstrations of cordial greeting despite the fact that he retired for the night to his state-room just after leaving Selma. And following his desire not to disappoint the people altogether he did come out on the rear platform for a few minutes.

THIRD DAY.

At Goldsboro.—Friday.

Mr. Bryan awoke this morning after the longest night's rest he had had in the State. Those who remained on the sleeper with him were Secretary John W. Thompson, of the Democratic State committee; Col. Julian S. Carr, Theo. F. Kluttz, Col. Benehan Cameron, Maj. E. J. Hale, Col. John S. Cunningham, Master Claiborne Carr, Congressman F. A. Woodard, Dr. Chas. D. McIver, Capt. W. H. Kitchin, Judge Spier Whitaker and the reporters.

Mr. C. B. Aycock introduced Mr. Bryan to his Goldsboro audience in a few brief eloquent words. The crowd was estimated at 7,500 and Mr. Bryan spoke for one hour, arousing great enthusiasm and winning much applause.

A rather interesting insident occurred just after the speaking, during a brief reception which Mr. Bryan held in the hotel. He was presented with a beautiful floral emblem containing sixteen white tuberoses around a centre of one yellow dahlia. In presenting it, Mr. William H. Oliver, of Newbern, said: "In the name of Miss Gertrude Bagby, of Newbern, who, while a school girl at Greensboro, North Carolina, several years ago, predicted that William J. Bryan would be the nominee for President of the Democratic party, I take pleasure in presenting this emblem." A word more about this: This Miss Bagby, so President Charles D. McIver says, was two years ago, when Mr. Bryan spoke at Greensboro Normal school, "class prophet" of that institution. It was then that she read out the name of Mr. Bryan as her predicted Democratic nominee for the Presidency this year.

From here the "special" went on to Wilson, where Congressman F. A. Woodard introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke to an audience of 5,000. Thence on to Rocky Mount. Here there was a tremendous turnout from a dozen counties, estimated at 15,000. Mr. Bryan and party were met by Mr. Thomas H. Battle, chairman of the citizens committee, and Hon. E. H. Bunn, chairman of the reception committee, and Maj. S. L. Hart, chief marshal. A delegation composed of B. H. Bunn, Dossey Battle and J. H. Thorpe had gone down to Goldsboro to meet the candidate.

The speaking was at the fair grounds and Mr. Bryan was gracefully introduced by Hon. B. H. Bunn, with whom Mr. Bryan served in Congress.

After the speaking the party was driven to the train, which left immediately. An elegant luncheon which was served by Mrs. G. L. Wimberley, Jr., was served on the special Pullman car, which the thoughtfulness of the Rocky Mount committee furnished. The train stopped at Whitaker's, Battleboro, Enfield and Halifax, and Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform and bowed.

At Weldon 3,000 people had gathered. Solicitor Walter Daniel introduced the candidate at Weldon.

As Col. Julian S. Carr, chairman of the reception committee, left the party, the newspaper correspondents proposed three cheers for Col. Carr. They were given with a will by the party in the special carr, and echoed by the concourse of people that had assembled.

Hon. F. A. Woodard, Col. Benehan Cameron, Col. John S. Cunningham, Thomas H. Battle, W. E. Fountain, and T. L. Emory accompanied Mr. Bryan to Richmond.

Bladen County Convention.

The Peoples Party nominating convention of Bladen county was held in Elizabethtown, on September 11th, and the following ticket was named, to-wit:

For County Commissioners, J. F. Croom and Z. G. Thompson. For Register of Deeds, J. R. Dunham. For Surveyor, J. D. McKeithan. For Coroner, A. J. Perry E. M. Robeson was endorsed for the State Senate.

A committee on platform was announced and reported the following which was unanimously endorsed by the convention:

RESOLVED 1st, That we endorse the platform and nominees of the National Peoples Party. 2nd, That we endorse the State ticket and platform put forth by our late State convention of the Peoples Party. 3rd, That we endorse our noble Senator, Hon. Marion Butler, and point with pride to the record of our representatives in Congress. 4th, That we pledge the Peoples Party to stand by the reforms already received; and advocate the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the issue of all money by the government and that it shall be of equal value one dollar redeemable in another. 5th, That we denounce the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace as uncalled for and an outrage on the people.

(Signed) C. McG. DUNN, Chm'n,
J. R. DUNHAM,
R. H. MARSHBURN,
Z. G THOMPSON,
W. R. DYSON,
Committee.

Ordered that the foregoing be sent to THE CAUCASIAN for publication. Progressive Farmer please copy.

D. T. PERRY, Sec'ty.

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor, such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on Education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFOMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold, carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(*a*) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(*b*) We demand a graduated income tax.

(*c*) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(*d*) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(*e*) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(*f*) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(*a*) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(*b*) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

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National Association of Peoples Party Clubs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2., 1896.—Political Club organization has proven one of the most effective adjuncts to campaign work that has ever been devised. The present campaign has brought into existence more clubs than any other known in the history of the country. The Peoples Party must not lag behind the procession. There should be a Peoples Party Club in every township in America and, where the party is strong, in every school district. There should be one in each village, and in each city clubs should be organized by wards. These clubs can be not only an important help in the present campaign, but they can also be a permanent good to the party.

Here is the plan: Let each State committee recommend, through the public press and through the regular party organization, the starting of Populists clubs in every precinct in the State. No organizers are necessary for this, although State organizers and county organizers may be appointed. But in the main the people should organize for themselves. These clubs are to be open, are to hold weekly meetings during the campaign and after that as often as they see fit. They are to report the names of their officers (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer) at once to the National Committee, together with a nominal charter fee of, say One Dollar. The National Committee will in turn forward a charter and enroll the club as a member of the National Association of Peoples Party Clubs. These clubs are to have public discussions, are to distribute literature which will be sent to them from National and State Headquarters, are to attend rallies in a body, are to do quiet work, to make converts in the neighborhoods in which they are organized; and are in every way practicable to lend enthusiasm, energy and effectiveness to the campaign. No initiation fee shall be charged, and no dues other than those voluntarily contributed. No dues shall be paid either to State or National Committees other than voluntary contributions, except the charter fee, which is to be turned at once into the National campaign fund. Literature will be sent out from National Headquarters to every club organization, the club in turn becoming responsible for its proper distribution.

At present organizations, such as legions, alliances, Silver clubs, Populists clubs, Bryan clubs, and other organizations which endorse the principles of the Peoples party, should immediately send names of officers, together with charter fee, direct to these Headquarters and become at once enrolled in the National Organization.

The Peoples Party papers should at once advocate this plan of club organization. It has the sanction of the National Executive committee and will be handled directly from National Headquarters. All reports and correspondence concerning this matter should be directed to J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary Populist National Committee, Wormley Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
J. A. EDGERTON, Secretary.

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Watson—Farm Statistics	1 75
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